The Literary Digest

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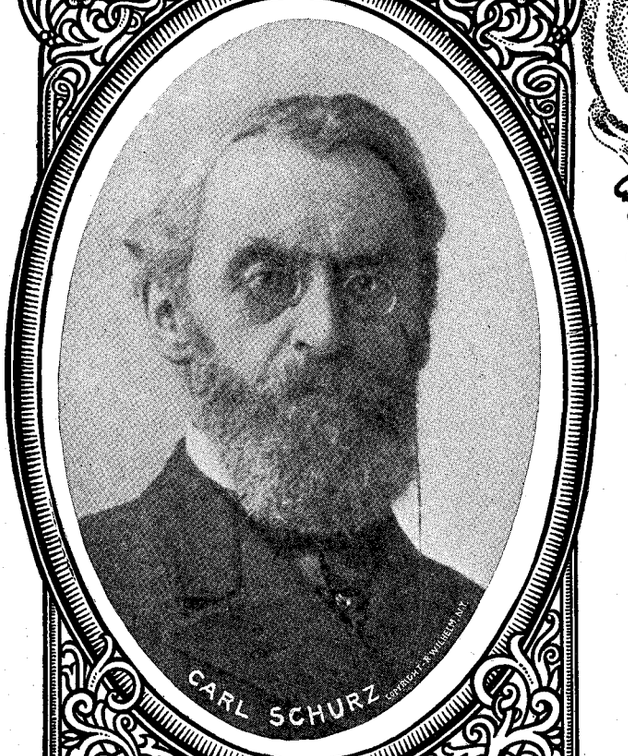

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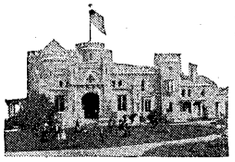

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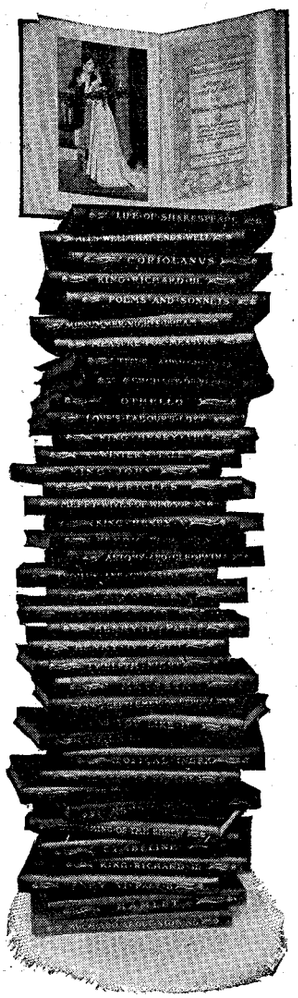

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 26, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 840

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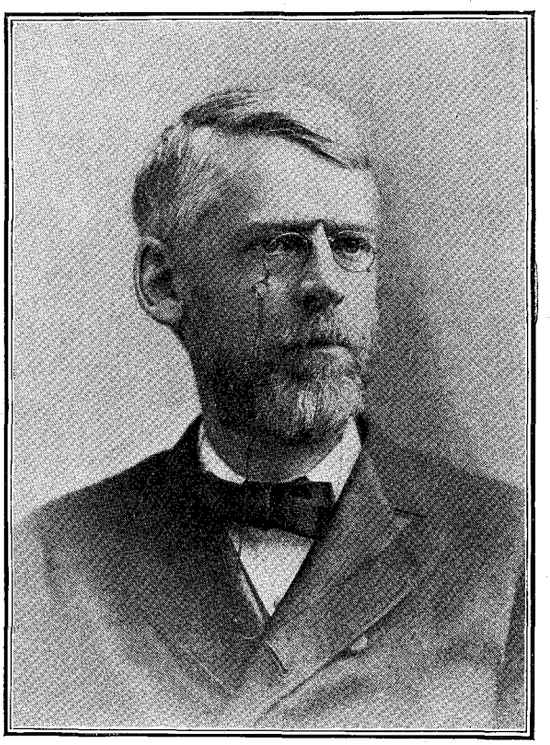
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ROOSEVELT-CHANDLER VERACITY DISPUTE.

THE Chandler episode in the Rate-bill fight has been referred to as "a tempest in a teapot." But judging by the flood of newspaper comment evoked by ex-Senator Chandler's unhappy mediation and the subsequent controversy, the country is very far from regarding the matter lightly. To some of the most prominent papers of the country, whether independent or partizan, it is a source of regret that the Chief Executive should have permitted a question of veracity to arise between him and another. Many, of course, explain the fact by his impulsive habit of speaking unguardedly, and few deny him sincerity and honesty of purpose. Not a few papers view the whole incident as an attempt on the part of the Democrats to "put the President in a hole" and to make political capital from the episode. But the note of regret is all-pervading. "All," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "all the harsh descriptions of Mr. Roosevelt's recent course have simply led to a public appreciation of the President's real nature as it has long been known to many in private. . . . He pursues his object with incessant and vehement argument, a large part of which it is charitable to suppose he instantly forgets." At bottom, *The Post* concludes, it is a question of psychology rather than a moral problem that Mr. Roosevelt offers.

So tensely has the public's attention fixed upon this controversy that when the Rate bill finally passed the Senate by a vote of 71 to 3 (Morgan, Pettus, and Foraker voting against it) scarcely so much as a funeral note was heard. It was provided originally that the Interstate Commerce Commission fix rates which in its judgment should be just and reasonable. But the words "in its judgment" were finally stricken out, and, as the President expresses himself as satisfied, he has obviously receded from the Allison amendment. The bill is thus of the "broad-review" order. It now returns to the House for agreement to the Senate amendments.

To return to the veracity business, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), as well as other papers, thinks the President's characterization of the report concerning the Executive's attitude toward Messrs. Foraker, Knox, and Spooner as a deliberate and unqualified falsehood "leaves the issue a simple question of veracity which will be determined by every partizan according to his bias." The questions at issue were, first, that the President said he "was asked to see" ex-Senator Chandler, who could speak for Senator Tillman, while Mr. Tillman denies that he sent any one to the President; and, second, that according to Mr. Chandler, the President said he was at a disagreement with Senators Knox, Spooner, and Foraker because they "were trying to injure or defeat the Rate bill by ingenious constitutional arguments." When Senator Lodge heard this on the floor of the Senate he promptly called up the President by telephone, and the President hotly branded the Knox-Spooner-Foraker statement as a "deliberate and unqualified falsehood." Later the President wrote a letter to Senator Allison telling, among other things, of his numerous interviews with Mr. Chandler as spokesman for Mr. Tillman, and of interviews between Senators Tillman and Bailey and Attorney-General Moody on behalf of the President. One Democratic Senator jocularly remarked, when he saw this long and carefully worded statement, that it could have been written only by Alton B. Parker. The whole trouble was precipitated because the President, in the opinion of the Democrats, deserted them after making them espouse his cause. "All in all," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.),



EX-SENATOR CHANDLER,
Who fared but ill as a diplomat.

"it is the most 'un-Rooseveltian' chapter in Roosevelt's official life." Many papers, as for instance the New York *Times* (Dem.), object to the President's going across party lines, because "few Presidents have profited by appealing to the opposition against the recalcitrants of their own party." As to the President's branding of ex-Senator Chandler's statement, *The Times* thinks: "To call a man a liar who is not present and whom you have no intention of fighting is to do nothing but exhibit that inability of self-control which belongs to the savage state of human evolution." And even the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) warns the President against further "playing with edged tools," that is, Democratic Senators.

But for all that, there is a mighty chorus of opinion in defense

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of Theodore Roosevelt. To the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) Chandler, who lost his seat in the Senate through the Boston & Maine Railroad, who hates the "conservative" Republican Senators, and who has long "nursed a righteous grudge" against railway corporations, is the only "dark object in the woodpile." And if we would be fair to the President, points out the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "we must remember the sort of men with whom he had to deal," and that the Senate, which was at heart against the Rate bill, "hates the President." In the opinion of the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.) Mr. Tillman's digression "smacked of a betrayal of confidence between gentlemen and had all the earmarks of a Machiavellian plot to raise questions of personal veracity and disturb the peace." The entire business, believes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "furnishes no evidence of duplicity or intrigue or intentional deception of anybody. . . . It has been a prolific source of misunderstanding, but in fairness to the President we must say that we see nothing worse in it than blundering." It will take "far more than the combined efforts of Chandler, Tillman, and Bailey," thinks the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), to unsettle the "very definite conviction that Theodore Roosevelt is honest." The Democrats, thinks the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), "had hoped to get Democratic advantage out of a clash between the President and his party which did not come," and the New York *Sun* concludes:

"What is obvious in the hubbub is the determination of the Democrats to put the President in a hole, if asseveration and abuse can do it. They deal in half-truths and assumptions, and nothing is more in evidence than their coaching of Mr. Tillman, lest by saying too much the fat will be in the fire. If they can not make any political capital out of the Rate bill they are bound to take a fall out of the President. It is a game they have played a long while without scoring, and they are losing at it again."

SECRETARY SHAW'S COLD-WATER POURING.

WHAT stellar influences were at work when Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was addressing the graduates of the revenue-cutter instruction school at Arundel Cove no paper would hazard a guess. The only explanation that the newspapers can fall back upon is that Mr. Shaw could not have been correctly reported. And yet, at this writing, we have heard of no disclaimer of the Secretary's remarkable speech. After indicating that the Government departments are merely so many havens for idlers, Mr. Shaw went on:

"The ladder at the bottom of which you stand is not very tall. The old saying that there is plenty of room at the top for all applies to it as well as to any other. The ladders in the Government offices are too short in all cases.

"I want to sympathize with you young men on one point and congratulate you at the same time. You have certainly succeeded in getting into an easy place. There may not be many opportunities in the Revenue-cutter Service for big work, but you want to be ready to meet them when they do occur. During the Spanish-American war only two opportunities for distinction came to revenue officers, and I am happy to say both were grasped.

"Along the line of an easy job keep in mind that the world owes you a living, and while you are about collecting it you might as well see to it that it is a good one.

"There is one more thing I want to warn you about. There is nothing that will take the native capacity out of men so quick as employment in the army or navy. If I want to make a preacher out of a man I would send him to West Point. It is the best school on earth.

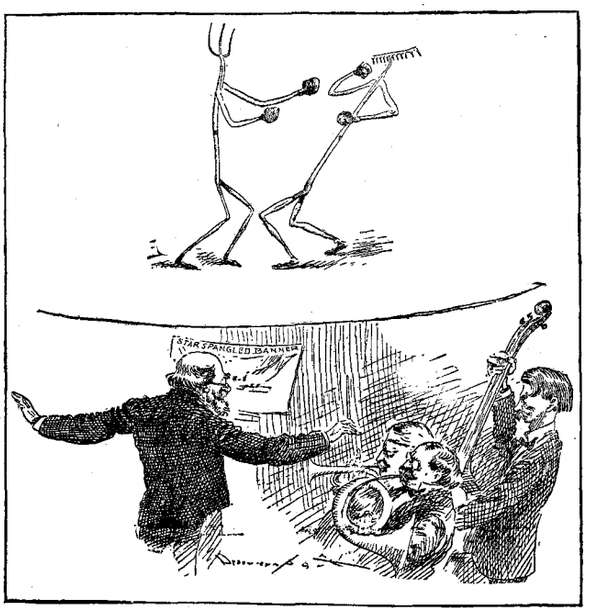
"But there is one branch of the Government service—I won't say which—if a man has a good idea, they court-martial him. After he has suppressed his ideas for two or three years no more propose themselves and he becomes a figurehead. The army and navy have lots of men whose ideas have been suppressed."

The New York *Herald* thinks "it would add greatly to the gaiety of nations to learn what the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War really think of the latest articles of faith of the Secretary of the Treasury," and adds:

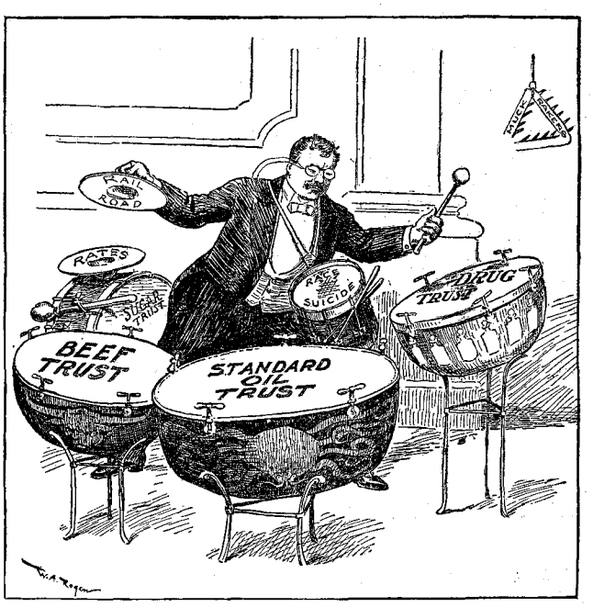
"If Mr. Shaw's contention be sound it must ring equally true that all naval and military achievements have to be credited to outworn, nerveless, and unthinking commanders whose capacity for ideas was throttled early by their continuance in the employ of their governments. In our own country this presupposes that from Washington to Grant and from Barry to Farragut the most unfitted men have always held all the honors and turned the last trick."

The New York *Sun* is one of the papers that think the report of Mr. Shaw's words incredible, but if the words are true *The Sun* cries shame upon the Secretary. To quote:

"For years now President Roosevelt has been traveling around the country telling Americans engaged in one or another branch of the service of the Government, both military and civil, that the



IN THE CENTER OF THE STAGE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*



FORTISSIMO.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

THE GAIETY OF A NATION.

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highest honors of citizenship were theirs, and encouraging them to keep on doing their duty with patriotic fervor and individual zeal. A hundred such passages could be quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's many speeches. Perhaps in no other oratorical way has he done more good than by inspiring these sentiments and insisting on the high dignity of public service. . . . . .

"Either grievous injustice has been done to Secretary Shaw in the news reports of his extraordinary speech or he is personally unfit to speak for the Roosevelt Administration, anywhere or at any time, to men engaged in the Government's honorable service.

"And if he regarded himself as speaking at Arundel Cove not for the Administration, but only for Secretary Shaw, Secretary Shaw ought to be ashamed of himself."

CARL SCHURZ, INDEPENDENT.

THE present era of independence in politics is thought by some political writers to be due in a large measure to the example of Carl Schurz, whose life ended in New York city a few days ago. The paradox of his career, indeed, as the editorial writers view it, was his acceptance of high office again and again at the hands of party leaders, only to turn and attack the very men who had loaded him with honors when they fell short of his ideals. His independence showed itself in his college days in Germany, where he joined in the disastrous revolutionary movement of 1848, escaped from Rastadt with a sentence of death hanging over his head, returned under an assumed name and rescued his instructor and comrade, and, soon after, came to America. It was in 1852, we read, that Schurz first set foot on American soil, and in 1857 he lacked only a few votes of being elected Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin. The next year he made an English speech in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign that attracted attention all over the country, and in the campaign that sent Lincoln to the White House he rendered such valuable service that in 1861, before he had been in this country ten years, he presented his credentials to Isabella as American Minister to Spain.

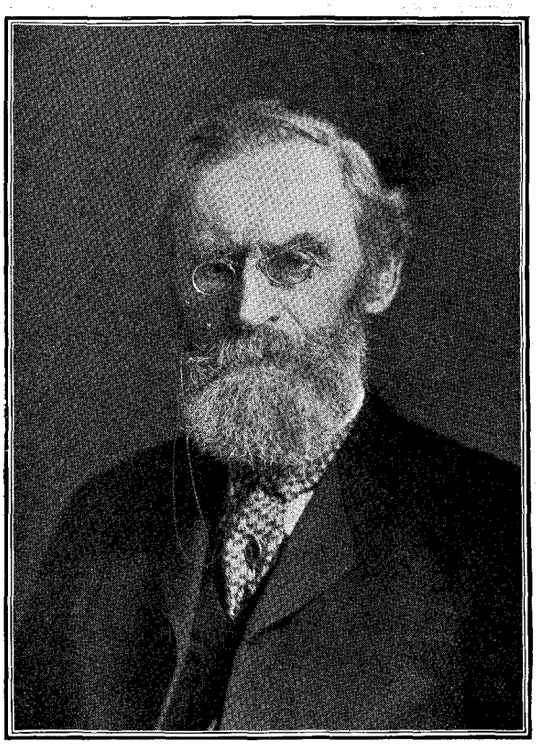
Then began that series of independent acts that the newspapers regard as the characteristic and distinguishing feature of his career. Remaining in Madrid only six months, he returned to enter the Union army as a colonel, and in two years became a major-general. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says of his military record:

"Mr. Schurz was not successful as a soldier in the sense that Sigel and Osterhaus were. He did not win the confidence or excite the enthusiasm of his men, and was captious with his superiors. At one time Stanton ordered him under arrest for disobedience and he became engaged in controversies with officers of his division and corps. He came out of the war with a reputation for courage, but with little reputation for generalship."

Elected to represent Missouri in the Senate in 1869, he became, says the New York *Evening Post*, "not only the most effective speaker in the Republican party, but the greatest orator who has appeared in Congress in our generation." He soon became dissatisfied with the Grant Administration, however, and supported, first the ill-starred Greeley movement, and then the Hayes candidacy, for which latter he was rewarded with the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior. In the first Cleveland campaign, however, he went over to the Democratic ranks, where he remained until 1896, when he supported McKinley, only to support Bryan, in turn, in 1900, and Parker in 1904.

In all these political changes the editorial writers unite in attributing only the loftiest motives to Mr. Schurz. Thus the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says:

"His apparent changeableness was not due to caprice nor to intellectual self-conceit, as his enemies have asserted. He was not cut out for a 'good party man.' His party was the people, and his services were at the command of the political party that seemed to him to be most wisely and most earnestly seeking the good of the people. He was consistent in this, and, believing that party organizations were respectworthy only as instruments for giving the people the best possible government, he held mere partizan loyalty lightly. He would fight for the cause of the people as he saw it against any political party. He was, too, a born rebel and revolutionist, resentful and suspicious of arbitrary authority whether it was exercised by a despotic monarch or by a political party. To him it seemed intolerable tyranny to demand of him that he should support a certain candidate for office because he was the candidate



CARL SCHURZ,
Who passed away recently after a life of brilliant activity.

of the party, or a certain policy of which he disapproved because it was a party policy. The man who had rebelled against tyranny in Germany was not at all likely to submit quietly to what seemed to him tyranny in the free country in which he had sought refuge from tyranny. He left his party always in the days of its prosperity, and his quarrel with it was always that it was departing from the basic principles of freedom or was not measuring up to its opportunities to serve the people."

Mr. Schurz defended his idealism in one of his greatest speeches, delivered in Faneuil Hall in 1859 on the "Ideal Mission of This Country and of This People," in which he said:

"You may tell me that my views are visionary, that the destiny of this country is less exalted, that the American people are less great than I think they are or ought to be. I answer, Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and, following them, you reach your destiny."

The feeling of the German-Americans is reflected in their leading organ, *The New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, which says:

"For the past fifty years Carl Schurz was the intellectual leader of the Germans in America. His brilliant mind and commanding example exercised influence over so wide a circle, and the ideals to which he dedicated his life in the domain of politics are so cherished as the common inheritance of German-Americans as well as of many of the best Anglo-Americans, that the life-work of Carl Shurz will be long remembered. . . . When searching for the best course to take in all political questions the Germans in America were wont to ask themselves, What would Carl Schurz have thought and done under these circumstances? . . . And now, when the German in America is in doubt on matters private or public which touch his honor or his moral sense, he will travel in thought to the mound in Sleepy Hollow where yesterday Carl Schurz was laid."

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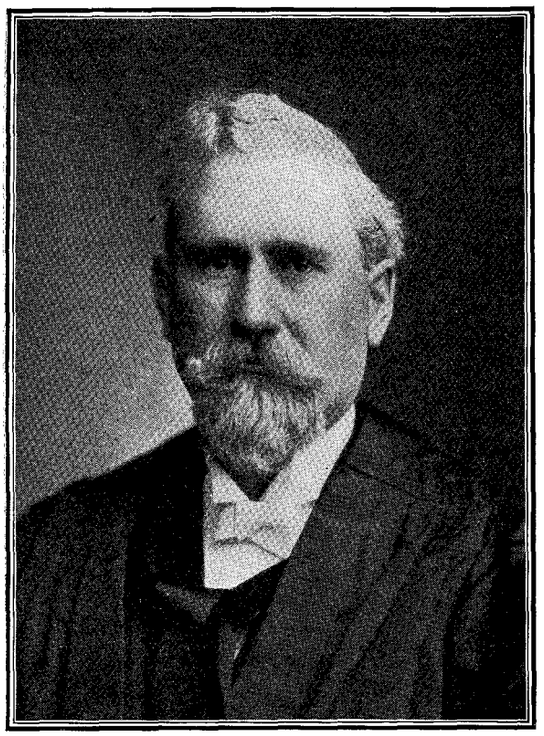
TRUST-HUNTING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOODY asserts: hat by the absolute surrender of the defense in the case of the Government *vs.* The General Paper Company, "a complete victory for the United States" has been scored. Both as an end to the practises of this corporation, and as a warning to others, the decision is



JUDGE WALTER H. SANBORN,
Whose decision in the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul will dissolve the General Paper Company, June 16.

hailed as marking significant progress in the intricacies of trust prosecution. "All great combines can read their fate in the collapse of the Paper Trust," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for this victory shows "what the Administration and its agents intend to do with the Standard Oil combine, with the beef-packers, and with the rest of the big corporations that are assailing the land."

The organization of the Paper Trust, which the recent decision will dissolve on June 16, is thus described in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"This 'trust' was formed by twenty-three paper-manufacturing companies with plants in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, supplying most of the territory west of Chicago to the Rocky Mountains, by organizing the General Paper Company as their common selling agent. The object of this company, the stock of which was divided among the manufacturing companies, was to distribute the product of the several mills in pursuance of the terms of an agreement, to suppress all competition between them and maintain prices for all on a common level. It was certainly a 'combination in the form of trust or otherwise' for the establishment of a monopoly and in restraint of a trade that extended over several States.

It was through the mighty power of "publicity," declares the New York *World*, that the final conviction was made possible. "Get at the books," it urges, and successful prosecution will result. The efficacy of this method of attack, as proven by the present case, is outlined by *The World:*

"The trust at first refused to produce its books, and its officials who were called as witnesses refused to answer questions. That attitude was maintained up to the United States Supreme Court, and the company was beaten at every point. Its pretense of 'privilege' was swept away. . . . Rather than open its books to public gaze, it surrendered unconditionally, and its officials who had refused testimony paid their fines and purged their contempt."

The generally exultant mood of the majority of the press is not reflected in the Philadelphia *Record*. This paper sees no great victory won, no trust defeat which should cause all big corporations to tremble. The only reason for the Government's success, *The Record* declares, is the failure of the General Paper Company to organize according to the modern approved methods of trust construction. "It was a reversion to an obsolete type," it says, and so obviously in violation of the Anti-trust law that the only wonder is that they dared to do business at all.

In similar vein is the comment of the Newark *Advertiser*. The onslaught of the Federal authorities has indeed compelled the dissolution of the present company. "But," asks *The Advertiser*,

ONE AT A TIME.
DRUG TRUST—"Make him take his first; he needs it most."
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

NOT COMFORTABLE FOR DRUG TRUST.
—Bower in the Indianapolis *News*.

TAKING THEIR MEDICINE.

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"is there no other form of combination for these twenty-three concerns?" and answering its own query, remarks, "The clever attorneys of the General Paper Company know what to do."

Next in line comes the attack upon the Drug Trust, which President Cheney of the Proprietary Association of America says is "absurd." A mere case of mistaken identity, he considers it, for the Drug Trust is no trust at all. "The phrase is a misnomer," he says, "coined from ignorance of the real functions of the Proprietary Association." In spite of this professed innocence the Federal courts have apparently found sufficient evidence to warrant proceeding against the Drug Trust—or society, or club, or whatever it is that controls the price of drugs. The Chicago *News* outlines their *modus operandi* thus:

"The manufacturers, it is said, are bound by agreements to confine their sales to wholesalers who maintain prices regardless of competitive conditions. The retail trade is said to be under the restriction of an agreement whereby the retailer must keep up prices or forfeit the right to buy from the wholesaler.

"According to the information filed by the Government in the injunction suit, 'there is but one ultimate object of the conspiracy namely to fit the price which shall be observed by all retail druggists in selling to the consumer.' If the facts are as alleged, the chain of monopolitic agreements extending from manufaacturer to retailer makes any other conclusion impossible, and the existence of a drug trust within the meaning of the Sherman act should not be hard to establish."

In this case the press are not so united in the expression of their opinions. The New York *Times*, in view of the apparently conflicting judicial decisions hitherto rendered bearing on this mode of sales regulation, remarks that "it is becoming laymen to reserve decision until the upshot of the new trust crusade appears." The Chicago *Tribune*, while conceding that even prohibitory prices upon some of the more harmful patent medicines would doubtless benefit the public, concludes, however, that in the case of standard drugs there should be no such boosting of prices. "To accomplish a reduction of the price of the necessaries of life to a reasonable figure," it says, "the smashing of the trusts must be the first step."

THE DAWN OF THE DOUMA.

JUST before the Douma met American newspapers kept "guessing" that either the Czar "has created a Frankenstein (*sic*) that will finally overwhelm the Romanoff dynasty," as the Baltimore *American* puts it, or that "he has assembled a lot of marionettes to demonstrate more forcibly the power of the bureaucracy." But when the representatives of the people took their seats, and the gentlemen from Tver and Saratoff and Odessa and, indeed, all Russia, waived all petty things and made impassioned speeches demanding the fundamentals of constitutional liberty, a wave of optimism swept through our press, and now there is a general

MR. PETRUNKEVITCH,
A leading figure of the Russian Douma, who demands from the Czar amnesty for political prisoners.

belief that autocracy is facing its doom. "Russia has found her voice at last," exclaims the Providence *Journal;* and the New York *Sun* thinks that Russia's Parliament, so far from being a farce, is probably a world-thrilling tragedy," and in its opinion

TOO MANY FOR HIM.
WITTE—"Anybody who thinks he can do better is welcome to the job."
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

WILL THIS RESTRICT ITS GROWTH?
Maybell in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

IN THE DAYS OF THE DOUMA.

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"the address responsive to the speech from the throne . . . is a document of extraordinary dignity and self-restraint, fraught with solemn warning, with a consciousness of irresistible power, and with a sense of measureless responsibility." Indeed, part of the Assembly's address replying to the Czar's speech reads like this:

"The Douma holds it to be its duty to point out that the conditions under which the country exists render really fruitful work for rejuvenating the best powers of the nation impossible. The country has perceived that the sorest spot in our national life is the arbitrary power of officials, who separate the Czar from his people, and has declared clearly and unanimously that the renovation of our public life is only possible on the principle of freedom, with the independent participation of the people in legislative power and in the control of legislation through the executive authority."

The address as summed up by the Associated Press consists virtually in the following demands:

(1) General amnesty.
(2) The abolition of the death penalty.
(3) The suspension of martial law and all exceptional laws.
(4) Full civil liberty.
(5) The abolition of the Council of the Empire.
(6) The revision of the Fundamental law.
(7) The establishment of the responsibility of ministers.
(8) The right of interpellation.
(9) Forced expropriation of land.
(10) Guaranties of the rights of trade-unions.

In short, what the Douma demands practically is the abolition of autocracy. As *The Wall Street Journal* remarks: "The two things can not exist together. Either the autocracy is one only in name or the Douma is not a representative body." The declaration of Professor Stchepkin, member from Odessa, is quoted: "The monarch is, for us, not responsible for the speech from the throne. The responsibility rests on the ministers, for if it did not meet with their approval they would have resigned." Conservative American papers, analyzing the demands of the Douma, find that some of the propositions are too radical. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, thinks "general amnesty" well enough if it applies to purely political offenders, but the term must not cover bomb-throwers and other offenders "against the common law." Nor can *The Tribune* approve of the demand for the abolition of the Council of the Empire, since "nearly all countries are agreed that bicameral parliaments are best." On the other hand, *The Tribune* adds:

"Revision of the Fundamental law, meaning, we assume, the formulation of a more perfect constitution, is doubtless desirable, and so are the establishment of the responsibility of ministers and the right of interpellation. These three things would simply bring Russia more nearly in line with other constitutional monarchies. Forced expropriation of land is a demand the meaning and extent of which must be carefully defined before approval of it is possible, and the same is to be said of the final item, guaranties of the rights of trade-unions. It would be well to have a greater proportion of the land of Russia divided among the people, in small holdings, but it would not be well to confiscate estates. The rights of trade-unions should be guaranteed, but it must first be specified what those rights are."

Some papers there are, however, that, amid the general optimism, express a fear that it may yet all end in smoke. Prediction of general revolution is, of course, common enough. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that as soon as the peasant discovers revolution to mean more land to him, he "will be moved as was the French peasant when he saw that the revolution meant for him more land and its personal ownership." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* notes that nothing has been "said or intimated" by the throne of future self-government; and a careful editorial in the Chicago *Evening Post* flatly discounts the optimism of the American press. This editorial refers to Russia's problems and adds:

"The Douma has met, but it has met shorn of power to deal with these problems. It can petition and protest. It can not legislate upon the most vital reforms demanded. As it exists to-day it is a mockery of representation, and all the hope it can possibly give the friends of liberty is founded on the chance of its transcending its own present powers.

"Lying and subterfuge and acts of arbitrary power have ushered the parliament in. Above it sits a cabinet which is fundamentally its enemy, and an 'emperor and autocrat' who may empty its seats at a whim.

"On the one hand there are the general promises and assurances of the Czar and a minister here and there; the October manifesto and the Douma. On the other, the Fundamental law, the Cabinet of reactionaries, and a thousand acts of cruelty and fraud.

"The hard facts are on the wrong side of the ledger."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DISCLOSURES.

"WE have trampled out the secret rate and rebate system," remarked President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, not long ago, to James Creelman, who wrote it down for publication in the June number of *Pearson's*. In the interval between the interview and its appearance in magazine form, however, the Pennsylvania fell under the scrutiny of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and an investigation has revealed a connection between the railroad officials and certain favored coal companies that the Philadelphia *Ledger* ranks "among the most grave in the long record of exposures which have attended the recent awakening of the public conscience." President Cassatt does not seem to be implicated in the present disclosures—in fact, he has long been known as the foremost fighter in the war against rebates—but his son's name is involved. Vice-President Green says the revelations "are a surprise to the management" and declares that the favoritisms shown to exist in the past will no longer be tolerated. These favoritisms did not take the form of rebates, so that President Cassatt's statement, quoted above, is technically correct, but took the form of a plentiful supply of cars to companies which presented stock to the officials and a "car famine" to the companies which did not. One trainmaster owns up to having stock in seven companies. To one company he paid $500 for 600 shares of stock, which yielded an annual income of about $30,000. This company never knew the meaning of a car famine.

The railroads "have been brought to the point now where the insurance companies were brought last year," says the Philadelphia *Press*, and "they must undergo a thorough housecleaning." The Boston *Herald* treats the subject in the following illuminating editorial:

"Any one who has studied the Pennsylvania coal situation realizes that the mine-owners have been owned body and soul by the transportation companies. The roads could make or break any one. In theory they were common carriers and must transport the coal offered them by any mine operator; in practise they could so hamper an independent that his business would be ruined, and he would be forced to accept for his property whatever terms the railroad interests might offer. That has long been believed by the general public, even if it has not been established legally. It is particularly true as regards the output of anthracite. As a result, at the present time probably not one-fifth of the total anthracite output in this country is represented by what is mined by individual operators. The coal operators' product is transported, as a rule, under a contract made for a number of years, the operator to be given a percentage of the tide-water price received by the railroad. On domestic sizes of anthracite operators receive 60 per cent. of the tidewater price, the remaining 40 per cent. going to the coal-roads as payment for freight and compensation for storing and selling the fuel. In this way the roads become middlemen, tho, as we have stated, with four out of every five tons of anthracite now handled the coal-roads are directly interested in the mining as well as in the transportation and marketing.

"Without cars coal can not be moved. The question of a proper supply of rolling stock is, therefore, of the greatest importance to the mine-owners, who are in this matter absolutely at the

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mercy of the transportation interests. If the number of cars furnished is not sufficient for the needs of their output, they must limit their operations, and there has been far too much reason to suppose that this distribution of cars has been based on favoritism rather than justice. The testimony submitted during the investigation in Philadelphia shows that the coal operators realized this, and paid to obtain privileges which might not have accrued to them otherwise. The president of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company of Greensburg, Pa., a firm that carries on extensive bituminous mines, testified that he sent a check for $5,000 to Robert E. Pitcairn, assistant to President Cassatt, and that he had given blocks of stock to other officials of the road, the shares specifically enumerated totaling 700, worth $35,000. The beneficiaries were car distributers, a clerk in the office of the motive-power department, and a division superintendent. Money, cigars, cases of wine, and jewelry were also given to railroad men, and Mr. Jamison admitted that he was able to get all the cars he wanted, saying to Commissioner Prouty: 'Yes, sir, we gave away our stock to increase our facilities for doing business.' The honest mine-owner who might have moral scruples against such wholesale bribery and corruption was placed at a serious disadvantage in developing his trade compared with one who did not hesitate to grease the ways to secure for himself undue advantages.

"The general superintendent of one division of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that he owned some 1,300 shares of coal-mining stock which had been given him as free gifts, and he admitted he 'just accepted them without asking any questions.' Some of these shares paid dividends as high as 20 per cent., and only a few as low as 12 per cent. Naturally, such railroad officials thus became personally interested in these mines, and were very unlikely to permit them to be hampered in carrying on business by a lack of cars, no matter how great the general car shortage might be. There were other ways in which favors were done for certain mining interests. Contracts for cars held by the Pennsylvania Railroad were transferred to coal companies at a time when there was a widespread demand for more rolling stock. This was done when all the mines were asking for greater transportation facilities and when the railroad was unable to move rapidly all the coal tendered it, owing to the scarcity of cars. The examination of Robert K. Cassatt, the son of the president of the road, proved that even in the household of the head of the Pennsylvania the interests of the road were not considered of so much importance as the profits of mining companies in which the president's son was directly interested.

"The question arises, If this is true in the Pennsylvania system, may it not also be true with many of the other great railroads of the country? When the insurance probing was suggested it was held that the Equitable might not have been all that the policy-holders could expect reasonably, but the other large New York companies were said to be in a position to court investigation. They had one, but not such a one as they anticipated, and the results are now known to all. Evidently there is good reason for digging still deeper into the connection between railroad employees, even in high office, and those interested in the freight which the roads transport. There is need for a housecleaning in this direction, as there was in the insurance business, a housecleaning that will wipe out all this bribery and buying of unfair privileges. Presumably, many of these railroad men who accepted presents of stock, checks, and other valuables would hold up their hands in holy horror at the ward politician who might take $5 for obtaining a man a position, or who sought for a 'rake-off' from contractors doing public work, while in their own business they were adopting a course just as rotten as any that has been disclosed by investigations of political offices."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PASSENGERS in the Auto Club's airships in New York are charged $75 each If you fall out you are fined.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

NOTHING seems to please the Sultan better than to add another ultimatum to his already splendid collection.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is a matter of general remark that young Mr. Garfield has improved wonderfully in his ability to field his position.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A NEIGHBOR of William J. Bryan declares that the free-silver cause did not die, so the only inference is that it was buried alive.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

WITH a precocity that must be truly alarming to the bureaucrats, the Douma began to sit up and ask for things before it was more than a day old.—*Chicago News.*

A DETROIT judge has ruled that a man's wife is entitled to half his pay. Oh wise and just judge! Down this way the ruling is that she gets it all.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IT is possible, of course, that the House may have to turn conservative on the Railway-rate bill to check the enthusiasm of those young radicals in the Senate.—*Washington Post.*

THE Czar says M. Witte retired because of "impaired health"; since his retirement any life-insurance company will admit that he is a better risk.—*Houston Chronicle.*

SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, is not disposed to take the Garfield report seriously. He must, therefore, have reasons for believing that his influence in the Senate is unimpaired.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

LEST his example have a pernicious influence, Russell Sage desires other young men to note that if he takes a vacation on his ninetieth birthday it is only because he has laid by a little money and can afford it.—*Chicago News.*

WHEN Heinze sold his copper mine, taking in part payment a senatorship from Montana, neither the buyer nor the seller thought it necessary to consult the people of the State before closing the deal.—*Chicago News.*

A PENNSYLVANIA man tried to commit suicide because some one robbed him of $3. He had been reading Miss Tarbell's works, and feared that John D. Rockefeller had the money and would never return it.—*Atlanta Journal.*

LATEST PORTRAIT IN OIL.
—Payne in the Pittsburg *Gazette Times.*

"CURFEW SHALL NOT RING TO NIGHT!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

DAY DREAMS.

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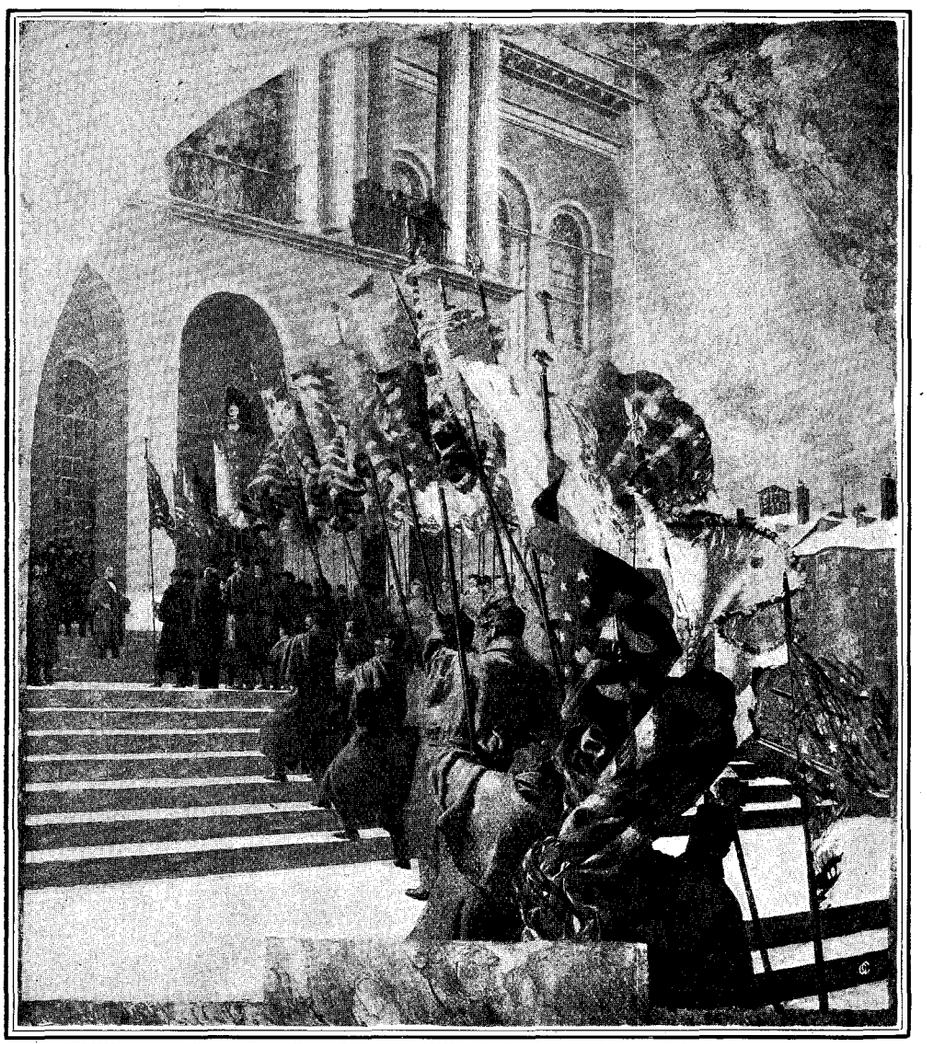
LETTERS AND ART.

SUDDEN GROWTH OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION IN AMERICA.

PRIOR to 1893 architectural decoration was an art practically without serious representation in the United States, outside of a few churches and the Capitol at Washington, asserts Mr. Hamilton Bell in *Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine*. But the Columbian Exposition, seconded by the labors of the Municipal Art Society of New York and its offspring in other cities, has led to a striking change in the situation, as witness the mural paintings in the new State capitols of Minnesota and Pennsylvania by such painters as John La Farge, Edwin H. Blashfield, Edwin A. Abbey, John W. Alexander, Kenyon Cox, and Frederick Dielman; the new decorative paintings in the Boston State-House by Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, and H. O. Walker; and the statuary by French, Louis St. Gaudens, Elwell, and others which completes the architectural scheme of New York's new Custom-House. In fact, says Mr. Bell, the custom now prevails of not only providing spaces for decoration, but of at once filling them—"sometimes not so successfully as might be wished." By way of consolation, however, he reminds us that in the Ducal Palace at Venice and the Sistine Chapel at Rome the work of the Primitives, even of such masters as Perugino, was in the fulness of time replaced by that of Titian, Michelangelo, Tintoretto, and Veronese. But on the whole "the proficiency with which American painters have risen to the occasion is quite wonderful, and still more astonishing is the high standard of success that has been attained by many of those to whom the very specific and intricate problems of mural decoration were but so recently an untrodden way."



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THE RETURN OF THE BATTLE-FLAGS.
By Edward Simmons, in the Boston State-House.

All the decorations in the new Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, we learn from Mr. Bell, are to be by natives of the State. In a series of fourteen lunettes for one of the main corridors Mr. John W. Alexander resorts to a curiously novel method of narrating the story of the civilization of the State. This he does by a series of landscapes, with figures used only, if at all, in a most subordinate capacity. We read further:

"He begins with the unbroken primeval forest covering the hills and valleys so characteristic of the greater part of Pennsylvania. In the next lunette a thread of smoke rising above the trees bespeaks the presence of man, in a state of civilization sufficiently far advanced to have become acquainted with the useful properties of the 'red flower.' Then we see the clearing of the land with the resultant lumbering, rafts of timber floating down the great rivers of the State, while farming flourishes along their banks. The oil-fields and coal-mines yield undreamed-of possibilities in the way of decorative landscape, as do factories in great groups and majestic cities crowning the hills and filling the valleys from which the plowman and herdsman have passed, even as the savage and his forest homes before them—a scheme strangely poetic and suggestive as well as startlingly original for such a purpose, and one which entirely justifies the painter's courage in hazarding a departure from the accepted conventions of decorative art."

For the corridor corresponding to this Mr. Van Ingen paints fourteen panels representing the religions which played so important a part in the upbuilding of the State of Pennsylvania. Says Mr. Bell:

"Of these the first and most conspicuous are naturally the Quakers, and to them Mr. Van Ingen has devoted one of his most thoughtful and charming panels. Besides these are the Mennonites, Moravians, Dunkers, and other less conspicuous communities, such as that of Ephrata, together with the Rosicrucian anchorites, whose cave-dwellings are still shown in various places."

After dwelling upon Mr. Blashfield's work in the new Minnesota Capitol Mr. Bell goes on to describe that artist's decoration of the staircase wall in the Capitol of Iowa at Des Moines. We read in part:

"The inspiration and motto of this great frieze, for such it is, is Berkeley's famous line, 'Westward the course of empire takes its way,' and the allegorical or supernatural portion of it is well shown in the illustration. These radiant visions in palest gold, green, and amethyst conduct and guide a party of pioneers who push forward into the sunset, the light of which illumines with its roseate and golden glow the whole composition.

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"Four laboring oxen draw a large prairie schooner with its canvas tilt, beneath which sits a comely damsel and her younger sister; the party on foot is led by another girl in white who holds a little boy by the hand. Following her come three men abreast, the youngest of whom turns to respond to the greetings of a group of settlers, who stand among their growing crops to watch the newcomers pass.

"The incessance of the progress being thus subtly indicated, it is emphasized, and at the same time the continuity of the bonds which attach these to those is suggested, by the interchange of looks between the departing youth and a maiden who remains behind awhile among the corn."

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DETAIL OF THE FRIEZE "WESTWARD."
By Edwin H. Blashfield, in the Iowa Capitol.

PROGRESS OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

IF anything, remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, the comments on the simplified-spelling movement have been more amiable and more philosophical in the daily press than in those organs which "have had weeks to ponder and ruminate upon the by no means soul-trying question." Thus the writer of "Musings without Method" in *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh) exclaims indignantly that "as part of the vast conspiracy which urges all men to interfere in the business of others, we find Mr. Carnegie offering some thousands of dollars in order to debauch the spelling of the English tongue," and wonders whether he thinks he can "purchase bad spelling as he might purchase pig iron." And again, the writer of "Chronicle and Comment" in the New York *Bookman* protests petulantly that he "can't spend the time to memorize three hundred freakish forms just to please a simplified-spelling board."

He assures us, moreover, that everybody prefers "to spell like a gentleman rather than like a boor," and that this fact is "what is going to knock the bottom out of this simplified-spelling business"—a business which in the end "will not seriously appeal to any one but simpletons." But the acrimony, as *The Record-Herald* points out, has not been monopolized by the opponents of simplified spelling. No less eminent an authority than Professor Skeat, addressing the British Academy recently, declared that the only real obstacle to spelling reform lay in the ignorance of its opposers. He recalled the fact that "the partial reforms recommended by the Philological Society in 1881 were ridiculed to death by writers for the press, who were not only ignorant of etymology and phonetics, but were totally unaware of their ignorance."

In the main, however, the controversy proceeds without bitterness or vehemence on either side. The papers report that simplified spelling is already in use by a few of our educational authorities in their private correspondence, and that "the principals of several of our public schools—those in the second and third districts [in New York city] and in some of the high schools are mentioned—have taken the great step of telling the scholars that the 'right' way of spelling certain words can be bettered by trusting to common sense and establishing a closer relation between letters and sounds."

Mark Twain, it appears, stands practically alone among the simplifiers in his objection to a campaign of gradual reform. He writes (in *Harper's Weekly*):

"It is the *sudden* changes—in principles, morals, religions, fashions, and tastes—that have the best chance of winning, in our day. Can we expect a sudden change in our spelling? I think not. But I wish I could see it tried.....

"Suppose all the newspapers and periodicals should suddenly adopt a Carnegian system of phonetic spelling—what would happen? We all know quite well what would happen. To begin with, the nation would be in a rage; it would break into a storm of scoffs, jeers, sarcasms, cursings, vituperations, and keep it up for months—but it would have to read the papers; it couldn't help itself. By and by, and gradually, the offensive phonetics would lose something of their strange and uncanny look; after another by and by they would lose all of it, and begin to look rather natural and pleasant; after a couple of years of this, the nation would think them handsome, sane, and expressive, and would prefer them to any other breed of spelling."

The New York *Times* remarks that the reformers are "compromisers and opportunists," because "they shrink from changing the alphabet quite as much as the self-imagined conservatives shrink from changing the spelling, and yet, with the alphabet as it is, the approximation to a phonetic orthography will always be ludicrously remote."

The following paragraph from a pamphlet by Prof. Brander Matthews, issued by the Simplified-spelling Board, has some bearing upon this criticism:

"If we had a history of English orthography, it would show that countless modifications have taken place since the invention of printing. It would prove also that English, like every other language, has been vainly striving to make its spelling exactly represent its pronunciation, and that it has failed, partly because the pronunciation of a language is constantly changing, and generally changing more rapidly than the spelling can be modified to conform to it.

"A change in pronunciation—like that of *either*, which was *eether* half a century ago, and which now is partly *eyether*—can spread very swiftly by imitation; but a change in spelling to correspond exactly with the new pronunciation meets with far more resistance, since the eye seems to be more conservative than the ear.

"When the eye has long been accustomed to certain symbols as conveying a certain meaning, it is annoyed that these customary symbols should be disturbed, even when they are no longer accurately representative of the sound. This is why strictly 'phonetic' spelling is really impracticable, even if it is wholly desirable; to accomplish it there would have to be uniformity of pronuncia-

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tion, or at least an absolute standard of pronunciation, which does not exist now, and which never has existed. And even a close approach to phonetic exactness of orthography would call for so many alterations of the symbols to which our eyes are accustomed that we may dismiss it as impracticable."

A LITERARY STORM-CENTER.

DID Froude deliberately falsify? Such has been the question asked over and over, and around it was waged one of the longest and most heated literary battles of the nineteenth century. Froude seems to have become, for literary history, the storm-center *par excellence*, as is shown by the recent biography of him by Herbert Paul. Froude's reputation as a historian, says Mr. Paul, was seriously damaged for a time by the attacks of Edward A. Freeman, the historian of the Norman Conquest, in *The Saturday Review* and later in *The Contemporary Review*. The impression produced, and never yet fully dispelled, he says, was "that Froude was a habitual garbler of facts and constitutionally reckless of the truth." The writer shows, by way of defense, how a few undeniable errors in Froude's writings were sufficient basis for the "slashing articles" in which *The Saturday Review* delighted. He shows further how Froude was vindicated on nearly every count made by Freeman, and most of all by his appointment as Freeman's successor as regius professor of modern history at Oxford. "Freeman's view of Froude," says Mr. Paul, "is not now held by any one whose opinion counts; yet still there seems to rise, as from a brazen head of Ananias, the dismal and monotonous chant, 'He was careless of the truth, he did not make history the business of his life.'" But "he did make history the business of his life," rejoins Mr. Paul, "and he cared more for truth than for anything else in the world." In the following Mr. Paul makes weapons of Freeman's own phrases:

"Froude never 'pretended to more knowledge than he really had.' So far from 'enjoying a reputation for learning that was undeserved,' he disguised his learning rather than displayed it, and wore it lightly like a flower. That Freeman should have 'considered it a positive duty to expose' a man whose knowledge was so much wider and whose industry was so much greater than his own is strange. That he did his best for years, no doubt from the highest motives, to damage Froude's reputation, and to injure his good name, is certain. With the general reader he failed. The public had too much sense to believe that Froude was merely, or chiefly, or at all, an ecclesiastical pamphleteer. But by dint of noisy assertion, and perpetual repetition, Freeman did at last infect academic coteries with the idea that Froude was a superficial sciolist. The same thing had been said of Macaulay and believed by the same sort of people. . . . Two-thirds of Froude's mistakes would have been avoided, and Freeman would never have had his chance, if the former had had a keener eye for slips in his proof-sheets or had engaged competent assistance."

The appearance of Mr. Paul's book only opens the way for renewals of the old quarrels, and Froude is not yet universally accepted at Mr. Paul's estimate. A writer to the New York *Sun*, anent its long review of the recent biography, says: "We are now in an age when the world, tired of falsehood and misrepresentations, is calling like the dying Goethe, for 'light, more light.' Notwithstanding this well-nigh universal thirst for the truth in history, we are presented with this ghost of Ananias, who stands high among the arch-misrepresenters of men and motives." Mr. Lang, in *The Cornhill*, declares that Froude's qualities "make up perhaps seven-eighths of the equipment for a great historian." Among these preponderating qualities he reckons "a style as clear and as beautiful as one of the Hampshire chalk streams in which he loved to cast angle" and "a remarkable gift of seeing vividly at a glance, and of describing lucidly, a wide and complicated situation in European politics." In commenting upon Mr. Lang's view the Springfield *Republican* says:

"Unfortunately Froude has been followed by a generation which cares nothing at all for these seven-eighths, and everything for the remaining eighth of plodding accuracy in detail, which he lacked in a degree that borders upon the miraculous. Mr. Lang can appreciate his genius because he is a literary man himself, while just enough of a specialist to be able to check his slips. But to the unliterary historians Froude's name is anathema, and after puncturing his blunders and misstatements here and there they dismiss him contemptuously, without even stopping to consider what useful lessons may be found in the seven-eighths that he possessed and they lack.

"The fact is that it seems to be the fashion now to hold merely literary merits in disdain. On the one side, literature has been swamped in popular fiction; on the other, it has been elbowed out by learning. In the scholarly world style is viewed with cold suspicion as tho truth ought to be not merely naked, but bald."

Concluding its homily with an application to the work done at present in the field of American history *The Republican* bewails the lack of such works as a just adherence to the example of Froude would produce. Where, it asks, "is the general reader to turn for a complete and masterly brief history of our own country? It is hard to find anything between the school-books and the works for specialists."

JEWISH TREATMENT OF JEWISH WRITERS.

A RECENT appeal in behalf of Morris Rosenfeld, the stricken Yiddish poet, supplies *The Chronicler*, a Jewish weekly newspaper of New York, with the text for an interesting exposition of the prevailing indifference manifested by the Jewish public toward the works of Jewish authors. "The people of the book," exclaims *The Chronicler*, "are living on a reputation somehow made in the far-off past, and are taking credit under false pretenses," since "the writer of to-day who belongs to the people of the book finds that his book is without a people." Jews talk about their writers constantly, we are assured, but nevertheless it was found necessary to organize "a society in this country to force Jews to buy Jewish books, and the Jewish Publication Society has been fighting an up-hill battle all the time." Good books or bad books, asserts this critic, "the Jews do not want to pay for them."

The case of Rosenfeld, "who has presented his people with a spiritual treasure beyond the compensation of anything earthly," leads the writer in *The Chronicler* to enumerate other cases. He says:

"Mendele Mocher Sphorim (A. J. Abramovitz), the father of modern Yiddish literature, and one of the greatest writers of the time in any language, the man whose books will remain as a precious heritage of his people, is at the age of seventy compelled to work for a living day by day, and not only have his countless admirers kept him in poverty, but publishers in America have pirated his works right and left, have taken the bread out of his mouth, as he says himself, and no one has uttered even a murmur of protest. . . . . .

"The brilliant productions of J. L. Peretz could for many years find no better presentation to the public than through paltry and cheap pamphlets, and through occasional magazines and year-books published by the author himself. . . . It was only through the munificence of a small band of admirers and friends that Peretz's complete works were put between decent covers.

"Instance piles itself upon instance, and when you come to look into it you find that Jews have merely been talking about their talented writers and taking pride for which they have not paid, and delivering eulogies which are a hollow mockery. 'Sholem Aleichem,' Spector, Dinensohn, and all the best Yiddish writers have been sadly neglected and ignored by the Jewish public. Poverty has been the reward of our best literary workers, and what is true of the Yiddish is also true of the Hebrew writers, most of whom have been reduced to peddling their own books."

Fortunately, he adds, the English-Jewish writer has recourse to the Gentile public; "he can help himself by writing for the goim."

Thus "the man who has given us the best Jewish stories in the

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English language must still entertain the goim to gain any practical results of his labors. Books like 'The Dreamers of the Ghetto' go a-begging for readers."

Nor does this close the indictment. The writer continues:

"Most of the Gentile publishers who have brought out Jewish-English books with a view of reaching 'the large, intelligent, and prosperous Jewish public' of the country have been sadly disappointed, and here is a hint that might be of service to some budding author: If you have a book on a Jewish theme for publication, it will be safer for you to take it to some publisher who has never as yet published a Jewish work. The publishers who have been successful in handling Jewish books are few and far between, and those who have failed and are now perhaps well on the way toward anti-Semitism are by far in the majority. Gentiles, on the whole, buy very few Jewish books, and Jews buy fewer."

SHOLEM ALEICHEM. JACOB DINENSOHN. A. J. ABRAMOVITCH. J. L. PERETZ. MORRIS ROSENFELD.

FIVE NEGLECTED JEWISH AUTHORS.

WHAT THE LAW DEMANDS OF THE CRITIC.

POSSIBLY many a sensitive and aggrieved author and actor and artist will receive with incredulity Mr. Richard Washburn Child's statement that "from the legal point of view we as critics are all held to a high standard of fairness." We can imagine Mr. William Brady, still breathless from his own protests against the untimely levity of New York's dramatic critics, rubbing his eyes as he reads that the law demands of the critic that he be "honest, careful, above spite and personalities, and polite enough not to thrust upon us a consideration in which we have no interest."

The right of the critic to comment, we learn from Mr. Child's essay in *The Atlantic Monthly*, is confined to works which have been offered to the attention of the public. He admits that a volume of love sonnets printed and circulated privately, and the architecture of a person's private dwelling, might furnish very delicate cases that would trouble the jury. At this point Mr. Child indulges in the following somewhat pungent digression:

"In a time when those who desire to be conspicuous succeed so well in becoming so, it is rather amusing to wonder just what may be the difference between the right to comment on the dancer on the stage, and on the lady who, if she has her way, will sit in a box. Both court public notice—the dancer by her penciled eyebrows, her tinted cheeks, her jewelry, her gown, and her grace, the lady in the box, perhaps, by all these things except the last; both wish favorable comment, and perhaps ought to bear ridicule, if their cheeks are too tinted, their eyebrows too penciled, their jewelry too generous, and their gowns too ornate. A more sober view, however, will show that the matter is one of proof. The dancer who exhibits herself and her dance for a consideration necessarily invites expressions of opinion, but it would be difficult to show in a court of law that the gala lady in the box meant to seek either commendation—or disapproval."

He tells us that "criticism need not be fair and just, in the sense that it conforms to the judgment of the majority of the public, or the ideas of a judge, or the estimate of a jury; but it must remain within certain bounds circumscribed by the law." Of these limitations we read further:

"In the first place, comment must be made honestly; in recent cases much more stress has been laid upon this point than formerly. It is urged that if criticism is not sincere, it is not valuable to the public, and the ground of public policy, upon which the doctrine of fair criticism is built, fails to give support to comment which is born of improper motives or begotten from personal hatred. . . . All the reasons of public policy that give criticism its rights fly out of the window when malice walks in at the door.

"Some decisions of the courts seem to set the standard of fair comment even higher. They not only demand that the critic speak with an honest belief in his opinion, but insist also that a person taking upon himself to criticize must exercise a reasonable degree of judgment. . . . . .

"Criticism must never depart from a consideration of the work of the artist or artizan, or the public acts of a person, to attack the individual himself, apart from his connection with the particular work or act which is being criticized."

But in the case of the actor, as Mr. Child points out, there exists so complete a fusion of the individual and his work that it becomes difficult to decide where personal comment begins. Thus:

"His physical characteristics, as well as his personality, may always be said to be presented to general public interest along with the words and movements which constitute his acting. The critic can hardly speak of the performance without speaking of the actor himself, who, it can be argued, presents to a certain extent his own bodily and mental characteristics to the judgment of the public, almost as much as do the ossified man and the fat lady of the side-show."

One other care, we are told, remains for the critic. He must not falsely impute a bad motive to the individual when commenting upon his work. In illustration Mr. Child narrates the famous case of Whistler *vs.* Ruskin, which was tried more than a quarter of a century ago. We read:

"'The mannerism and errors of these pictures,' wrote Mr. Ruskin, alluding to the pictures of Mr. Burne-Jones, 'whatever may be their extent, are never affected or indolent. The work is natural to the painter, however strange to us, and is wrought with utmost care, however far to his own or our desire the result may yet be incomplete. Scarcely as much can be said for any other picture in the modern school; their eccentricities are almost always in some degree forced, and their imperfections gratuitously if not impertinently indulged. For Mr. Whistler's own sake, no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the gallery in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

"Out of all this, stinging as it must have been to Mr. Whistler, unless, since he loved enemies and hated friends, he therefore found pleasure in the metaphorical thrashings he received, the jury could only find one phrase, 'wilful imposture,' which, because it imputed bad motives, overstepped the bounds of fair criticism."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE.

THE daily press has been commenting on a statement attributed to Baron Takaki, that Japanese diminutiveness is a cause of national humiliation and that steps are to be taken to remedy it. But, according to Dr. William Eliot Griffis, formerly of the University of Tokio, who writes in *The Times* (New York, May 6), this is no new question. The Japanese have been trying, he says, to raise their stature for many years past, and, what is more, they have succeeded in a measure. One of the most potent factors in bringing about the change has been an alteration in the national habits of sitting. Says Dr. Griffis:

"In 1871 the writer carried the first rocking-chair into interior Japan. He set the carpenters of Fukui at the entirely new business of making chairs. Those in authority had already discussed potential stature, and were eager to cooperate with the American educator. Pupils had knelt on the mats along a table one foot high before a squatting instructor. Instead of this the study rooms in the old castle of the daimio were at once equipped with seats. In the chemical laboratory the students were obliged to stand. When disciplined to the posture they liked it.

"Now, for generations or more, that part of the population which could be controlled and kept under inspection and measurement shows the results. These are tabulated by the War Department in *shaku* (practically our foot, or 11.93 inches). In 1892 (to epitomize the voluminous tables before us) the percentage of men out of 348,337 examined averaging or exceeding 5.4 feet was 10.06, while ten years later, in 1902, of 431,093 men measured, mostly of the newer generation, who were more distinctly public-school graduates, it was 12.67 per cent. So also in the ranks of those who were from 5.2 to 5.4 feet high, the increase was from 31.84 to 35.06 per cent. The minimum height for the army is 5.1 feet, but the number of men unable to reach this standard decreased in a decade from 37.93 to 36.07 per cent, while of men less than five feet high the decrease was from 20.17 to 16.20. These data need no comment and may be considered conclusive. The Japanese tall men are increasing and the short men are decreasing. In a word, the new habits of sitting, so far as we can judge, had more to do with the lengthening of the Japanese legs than any other single factor in physical improvement. The proof is demonstrable in one generation.

"Let us look at this question of sitting, apart from questions of diet or calisthenics. The Chinese and Continental Asiatics, as in ages past, use chairs. Island humanity in Asia, on the contrary, utilize the mat and the folded legs. Their heels or ankles serve as cushions. The Japanese invention of the *tatami* (or stuffed and cushion-like floor covering) acted as a terrible seduction. It shortened stature. . . . Knees in Japan were made to do the work which is elsewhere relegated to parts of the body more liberally cushioned with flesh. But the habit hindered the circulation of the blood. To a visiting foreigner, sitting in correct Japanese style, it means first discomfort, then torture, then paralysis. One invariably falls asleep at the wrong end. . . . . .

"Mountaineers and boatmen are notoriously taller. Instead of the Southern men being of greater stature than the Northern, the Sendal soldiers and those in the gallant Second Division, for example, are taller than men from farther south. It seems at least probable, from the old pictures, that in ancient times, before the age of the *tatami*, the warriors of the conquering race that came from the Sungari Valley into the archipelago were taller."

Regarding diet as affecting stature—a consideration which appears to be treated by Baron Takaki as of more importance than that of posture, Dr. Griffis writes:

"The Japanese have always been an underfed race. Never at any time did the Japanese have abundance of food. Only unceasing toil and rigid frugality among the people at large kept them from starvation. Even then the most awful famines, sometimes sweeping off a million or two people, have been recurrent, even to monotony, as the historic annals show."

As additional factors in stunting the race Dr. Griffis mentions the prevalent custom of closely bandaging prospective mothers in order to secure easy delivery, and the ravages of beri-beri—a disease that renders the legs of its victims useless. All these causes, the writer thinks, are ceasing to act. He says:

"As simple fact the Japanese are getting taller. With wise forethought the nation will, a century or two hence, enjoy normal stature. The women are now cooperating. By first adopting the *hakama* (or gentlemen's divided skirt) and then the reformed dress, like our women's clothes, but eschewing the corset and ultra-tight garments, the circulation of the blood, besides grace in walking, is vastly improved. The introduction of systematic exercise, with calisthenics, a varied diet, correct habits of sitting, and true hygiene wisely applied to women's life in Japan match the efforts of science and patriotism, which will undoubtedly raise the stature and improve the health of the whole race."

Some of the newspaper critics, however, do not see the use of it all. The Japanese, they think, are quite as good now as they would be if the national stature were increased by several inches. Thus the Chicago *Tribune* says editorially:

"It is not entirely clear what Baron Takaki hopes to gain by making the Japanese bigger. Oyama's soldiers and Togo's sailors in the late war were considerably smaller than their opponents. It was not observed that the Russians' superior size did them much good. It merely made them easier marks for the Japanese to hit. As usual in a contest between brains and brawn, brains came out on top. If the Japanese surgeon-general had contrived a dietary or some other scheme for increasing the already great mental gifts of his people it would have caused no surprise. There is no danger of any people ever having too good brains. They are the most valuable of individual and of national assets. The advantages of physical bulk, on the other hand, are dubious. Size is often found with sluggishness. The great men of the Caucasian race have been sometimes tall and sometimes short. Lincoln and Charlemagne were almost giants, but Alexander Hamilton and Napoleon were little men.

"Evidently the desire of the Japanese to increase their stature is due to pride rather than to practical considerations. They believe that they are intellectually the equals of Caucasians, and it vexes them to be physically inferior. They don't wish to be looked down upon in any way by anybody. The feeling is not an unnatural one, and it is not confined to Japan. There are many 'short' and lean Caucasians who would make considerable sacrifices to increase their length and breadth. They will follow the results of Baron Takaki's experiment with sympathetic interest."

FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE GLOBE IS DRYING UP.

FACTS tending to show that the waters on the earth's surface are slowly withdrawing to the interior have been presented from time to time before scientific bodies and duly noted in these columns. Among these are the results of observations on various glaciers, which appear to be shrinking. A writer in *Ciel et Terre* (Paris) notes that the polar ice-fields appear also to be contracting. Says *Cosmos*, commenting editorially on this article:

"The British antarctic expedition made the interesting and important discovery that the glaciers that surround the South Pole are receding. The great ice barrier that once barred the way of James Ross has retreated nearly 30 kilometers [19 miles]. The glaciers of Victoria Land are also in full retreat and no longer reach to the sea.

"In like manner the arctic glaciers are withdrawing, and it is also the same, so travelers tell us, with the glaciers of the snow mountains of equatorial countries, as Ecuador and Eastern Africa.

"If we compare these facts with the observations which in late years have shown a progressive desiccation of Africa and Central Asia, we must admit that we have to deal with a problem of physical geography quite exceptional in its bearings.

"While we must admit the difficulty of the problem, we are acquainted with a similar one on a smaller scale, one whose phenomena are well known, yet whose secret is equally baffling—the

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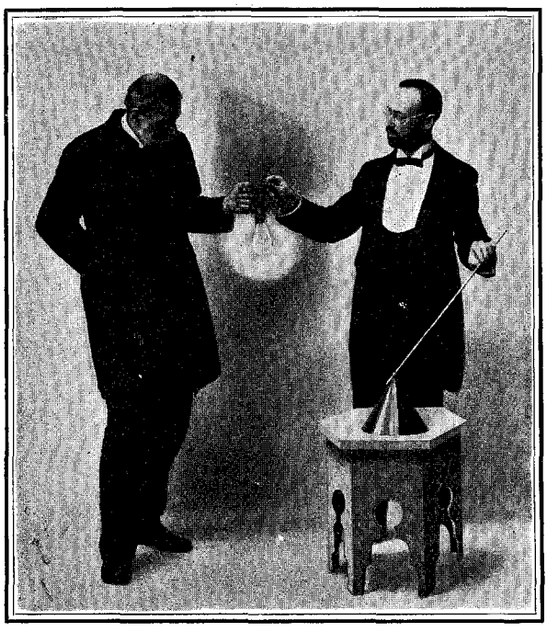
retreat of the Alpine glaciers, which has been going on for a long time and yet continues, under our very eyes. The data on the variations of the Alpine glaciers are numerous and sufficient, the observations cover a considerable period, and nevertheless we are not yet in a position to determine definitely the precise connection between the variations of meteorologic conditions, on the one hand, and those of the glaciers on the other. But we should remember that great and definite results are not reached all at once. They come at the end of a long series of patient efforts, prepared and studied out in advance.

"For the discussion of the means of solving progressively the great problems of meteorology, this science greatly needs cooperation, involving the grouping of data collected by investigators throughout the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS.

THE fact that very rapidly alternating electric currents pass through the human body without giving it any shock at all has frequently been noted since its discovery by Nikola Tesla. It was strikingly brought out in a series of lectures delivered at the



PROFESSOR CLARKE LIGHTING AN INCANDESCENT LAMP BY THE CURRENT FROM AN OSCILLATOR PASSING THROUGH HIS OWN BODY AND THAT OF ANOTHER.

recent electrical show in Chicago by W. I. Clarke, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Says *The American Inventor* (New York, May) in a report of Mr. Clarke's demonstrations:

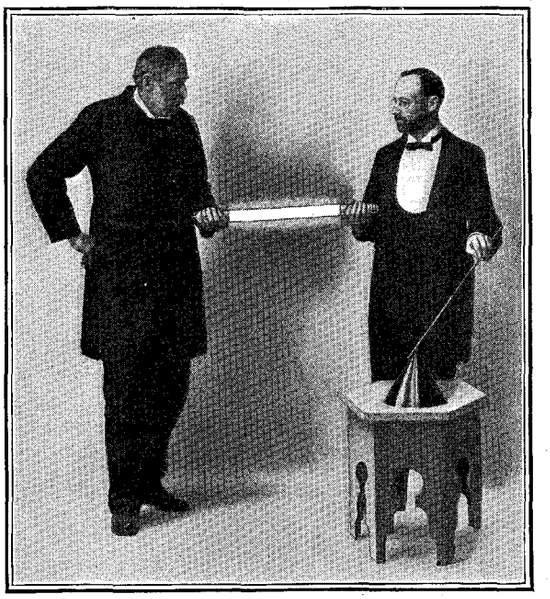
"The alternating current is rapidly displacing the direct for all long-distance transmission, and in many cases for short-distance transmission also. It differs from the direct current in the fact that instead of continually traveling over the wire in one direction it is constantly reversing its direction of flow at the rate of from 7,200 to 16,000 reversals per minute.

"The current supplied to consumers by the electric companies is usually at a voltage of about 110, and this voltage has been conclusively shown to be perfectly harmless in case of shock, whether the direct or alternating current is used.

"If we raise the voltage of alternating current to about 2,000, we find that a shock at this voltage will usually produce instant death, and in fact only 1,800 volts are used for electrocution purposes at Sing Sing prison.

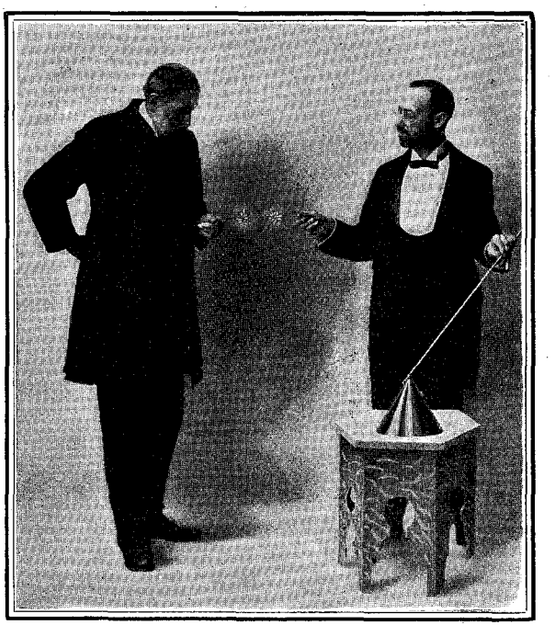
"It has been discovered by Tesla and others that if we change the frequency of the alternating current from 7,200 or 16,000 per minute up to say one million reversals per second, then a voltage of several hundred thousand can be passed through the human body without the slightest sensation of shock being felt.

"Various reasons have been given in explanation of this remarkable fact, but the most generally accepted seems to be that the very high frequency current does not travel in one direction long enough for the human nerves to feel it. The movement of the pictures in the kinetoscope is too fast for the eye to follow, and so we fancy that we see the figures in actual motion, and in like manner the movement of a high-frequency current through the body is so rapidly changing its direction that the nerves, as it were, can not see it.



PROFESSOR CLARKE LIGHTING A MOORE TUBE BY THE CURRENT FROM THE TELSA OSCILLATOR PASSING THROUGH HIS BODY, THEN THROUGH THE TUBE AND THROUGH THE BODY OF A VOLUNTEER FROM THE AUDIENCE.

"It has been repeatedly shown that a current of one-quarter of an ampere at the usual low frequency will cause death if passed through the body, whereas Mr. Clarke shows conclusively in his experiments that a current of one-half an ampere can be taken through the body at high frequency without any shock whatever."



A PIECE OF FINE IRON WIRE BEING MELTED OFF BY THE HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENT PASSING FROM MR. CLARKE THROUGH THE WIRE AND THROUGH THE BODY OF ANOTHER.

As will be seen in one of the illustrations, the lecturer touched the high-frequency generator with one hand, and in the other hand

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held one end of a piece of fine iron wire, the other end of which was held by a volunteer from the audience. When the current was turned on it passed through the bodies of the two persons and the piece of wire, and melted the wire, without affecting either of them. To quote further:

"When one of the long vacuum tubes, used by Mr. D. MacFarlane Moore, in his new system of lighting, is held between two persons in the same way as the piece of wire, the tube lights up brilliantly, and Mr. Clarke repeatedly lighted the tube quite brightly by simply holding it in his hand and without the aid of another person. Forty of these tubes can be lighted at once by placing forty people in a row, the first one touching the oscillator with a metal rod, and with his other hand grasping one end of the first tube, the second in the row grasping the other end of the first tube with one hand, and with the other hand one end of the second tube, and so on to the end of the line, the last person touching a ground wire with a rod.

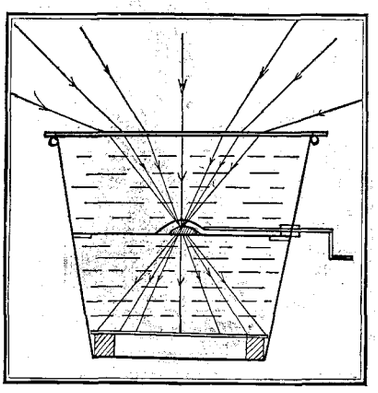

FIG. 1.—DEVICE FOR TAKING "FISH-EYE VIEWS."

"In order to show that fully one-half ampere is passing through his body and that of his assistant, Mr. Clarke substitutes an incandescent lamp for the Moore tube, and it lights up to candle-power. It is of course well known that it takes at least one-half ampere to light a lamp of this kind.

"An electric bell may be rung and a cannon fired when being held between two persons in the same way as the incandescent lamp, and many other experiments which will readily suggest themselves can be easily performed in this way."

When no experiments were being performed, heavy sparks issued from the oscillator to a distance of eight or ten inches. They immediately disappeared when the oscillator terminal was touched by the metal rod held in the hand, showing that the entire current then passed through the body down to the earth. If the rod was slowly withdrawn from the oscillator the spark followed it for fully eight inches. The oscillator used in these demonstrations was a modification of Tesla's device invented by Mr. Clarke.

AS THE FISHES SEE US.

SOME interesting experiments in the photography, by means of a submerged camera, of objects above the surface of a sheet of water, are described by Prof. R. W. Wood in *The Johns Hokpins University Circular* (Baltimore, April). Professor Wood says that his object was to ascertain how the outer world would appear to a fish. He writes:

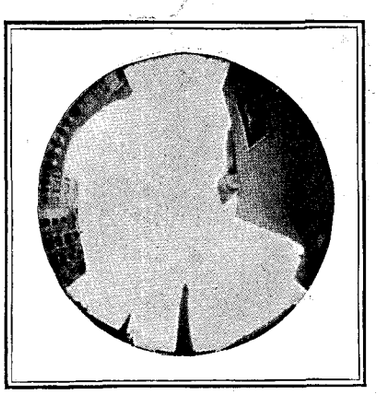

FIG. 2.—A "FISH-EYE VIEW."

"In discussing the peculiar type of refraction which occurs when light from the sky enters the surface of still water, it seems of interest to ascertain how the external world appears to the fish. As is well known an eye below the surface of the water sees the sky compressed into a comparatively small circle of light, the center of which is always immediately above the observer, the appearance being as if the pond were covered with an opaque roof with a circular aperture or window cut in it. The objects surrounding the pond, such as trees, houses, or fishermen, must appear around the rim of the circle of light, but we are unable to get a clear notion of their appearance, since our eyes are not adapted to distinct vision under water. It occurred to me that a very good notion of how these things appear to the fish could be obtained by immersing a camera in water and photographing the circle of light, for it is easy enough to arrange a lens and plate so as to obtain a sharp image when both are immersed in water. The apparatus was constructed out of a lard-pail, a short-focus lens provided with a very small diaphragm being cemented over a hole perforated in a metal disk which rested on a rim soldered around the inside of the pail. The plate was placed on the bottom of the pail and the whole filled with clean water in a dark room. The lens was covered by a metal cap, operated by a handle on the outside of the pail. The apparatus was set on the ground, and the surface of the water covered with a sheet of glass to prevent ripples, the pail being so full that the glass was in contact with the water. This arrangement obviated the necessity of immersing the affair in a pond, since the function of the latter was performed by the water in the pail above the lens. A diagram of the arrangement is shown in Fig. 1, together with the paths of the incident and refracted rays. A number of extremely interesting pictures were obtained with the device, which proved to be the equivalent of a lens having a working angle of 180°. There was of course a good deal of distortion near the circumference of the circular picture. Fig. 2 shows Mt. Vernon Place as it would appear to a fish submerged in a pond near the base of the lion."

HOW LONG A LIGHTNING-FLASH LASTS.

INTERESTING information on this point is furnished by recent investigations. Hitherto data on the subject have not been numerous. Faraday believed that the flash lasted about a second, while Dove, from observations on spinning tops, showed that it was much less. The first experimenter to utilize the method of a rotating disk, devised by Wheatstone to measure the duration of artificial electric sparks, was Dufour, who distinguished by this means three kinds of lightning, respectively, instantaneous, rapidly recurrent, and occupying a definite period of time. That the lightning is oscillatory seems also to have been shown by Walther, by means of photographs. In the *Electrotechnische Zeitschrift* (No. 29) K. E. F. Schmidt tells of experiments made by him with a rapidly rotating disk 10 centimeters [4 inches] in diameter, on which was marked a white cross on a black ground, with arms 2 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ inch] thick. This disk was rotated by clockwork at a speed of 50 or 60 turns per second. The following abstract, taken from *Cosmos* (Paris, April 21) shows how this device was used and what it proved:

"In the light of certain lightning-flashes the cross appeared once only, brilliant and very clear.

"In most cases the cross appeared twice, thrice, or even oftener, as a clear image, either with a succession rapid enough to give the impression of simultaneous production or at appreciable intervals. While the first cross was very luminous, the intensity of those that followed was progressively weaker. The relative position of the different luminous crosses, as well as their succession, presented the greatest variability. Often the impression was given of a disk turning in the direction of the hands of a watch, altho the actual rotation was contrary to this; or the observer had the impression of an oscillatory movement.

"In the case of one extremely bright flash, an octuple cross appeared for a moment, all of the arms being equally spaced. . . .

"The result of these observations is to confirm the opinion of Walther regarding the extreme variability of discharge phenomena in lightning.

"The time elapsing between the partial discharges can not be evaluated except in the case of images appearing almost at the same instant. According to the physiological investigations on the duration of residual images, the duration of the phenomenon can not be greater than $\frac{1}{50}$ second, or that of one revolution of the disk. Other observations show that the duration of a discharge is of the order of $\frac{1}{1000}$ second, while the very brilliant phenomenon

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mentioned above corresponds to a minimum of eight discharges of equal intensity, following at regular intervals of about $\frac{1}{1000}$ second.

"In the case of the first type of discharge noted above, the visible discharge must have ended after less than $\frac{1}{35000}$ to $\frac{1}{40000}$ second; and the other discharges mentioned must have had the same minimum duration.

"The determination of the duration of a lightning-flash is important, as it will give a means of finding the time of oscillation, if lightning is really an oscillatory phenomenon. The period of the discharge according to these experiments would be about $\frac{1}{300000}$ second."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL WE LEARN TO KEEP THE UNIVERSE GOING?

THAT man, in his forecast of evolution, has failed to reckon with his own intelligence is the opinion of Dr. C. W. Saleeby, who contributes to *Harper's Magazine* (May) an article entitled "Is the Human Race Mortal?" He points out that philosophers who deal only with matter, and with energy of which it is the vehicle, have inevitably reached the conclusion that the universe is "running down," owing to the fact that in every transformation of energy a part always becomes less available, just as water seeks a lower level. This would be equally true whether we suppose, with some authorities, that the end is to be a final dead level of rest, or, with Herbert Spencer, that the pendulum is to swing again and again, bringing about an endless series of successive development and decline. But, writes Dr. Saleeby:

"The question which it is the purpose of this essay to put I may address indifferently to the exponents of both views. They have estimated matter and energy; they have weighed stars and electrons; they have read the history of the atom and the organism, of solar and stellar systems; they have established the doctrine of the conservation of energy and the laws of thermodynamics. But have they reckoned with *mind?*

"Some physicists may answer that they have not reckoned with mind because mind needs not to be reckoned with. It is, they say, an 'epiphenomenon' or by-product of cerebral chemistry—the impotent but interested spectator of a drama in which its own destinies are decided. This was the view, for instance, of Huxley; yet in the very essay in which he denies that man can ever arrest the procession of the great year he tells us that there is within man a fund of energy which is 'competent to influence and modify the cosmic process.'

"It is no longer possible, indeed, as it was thirty years ago, to accept any rendering of the doctrine that spirit is a product of stuff, mind of not-mind. . . . Materialists, idealists, or whatever we be, we know, as an inalienable first-hand fact, that purpose and the effecting of purpose do verily exist; if not in the world around us, at any rate in ourselves. Hence I will venture to declare that there are no schools of philosophy, however mutually hostile, which can bring the philosophical argument, at any rate, against my view that in forecasting the future of the evolutionary process as we may observe it in the external world (or in what passes for us as the external world) *the human intelligence has hitherto failed to reckon with itself.*"

But even if we grant Dr. Saleeby's postulate, is it possible that the human mind will be able to prevail in the end against the natural forces that are against it? While we have in some degree "harnessed" nature, as we are accustomed to boast, we can not even control a thunder-storm, much less a volcano or an earthquake. Can we expect to keep the great clock of the universe from running down? Dr. Saleeby has hopes. He says:

"There is assuredly no inherent reason why we should not accomplish this. It is true that hitherto all the atomic evolution that has been observed is atomic disintegration. We may speak now, indeed, of the analysis of the elements. But so it was, we may remember, that the older chemistry began, and yet analytic chemistry was the precursor of synthetic chemistry. We began by breaking up compounds, but now we can make them—can, indeed, make compounds hitherto unknown in nature. Similarly, it is more than probable that we shall ere long learn to achieve the synthesis of the elements as well as their analysis. No energy is ever lost. Even when the radium atom, itself the child of the uranium atom, breaks down and dissipates its energy, ending, it is supposed, as the dull atom of lead, the original energies are not destroyed. Why should they not be gathered up again and thus again become available? Are matter and energy to go on their way, ultimately destroying the human race? For myself, I incline to the view that victory will rest at last with 'man's unconquerable mind.'"

A CURE FOR RAILWAY-RATE FRICTION.

THAT the friction between the public and the railroads is really only the collision of legal with traffic principles of rate-making, which might be avoided if these latter principles were made scientifically plausible and consistent, is asserted by Prof. W. H. Lough, Jr., of the School of Commerce of New York University, in an article entitled "Reducing Rate-making to a Science," contributed to *The Railway World* (April 27). According to this writer, the economics of traffic as at present understood has been built up by theoretical students on the one hand and by lawyers on the other. Practical railroad men have had no part in it, and most of them assert that there are no general principles of rate-making, it being necessary to judge every case strictly on its own merits. But altho such principles as laid down from the standpoints of theoretical economics or of law often result in absurdities, it is possible, Professor Lough thinks, to discover and utilize them in another way, thus putting rate-making on a scientific basis. He goes on to say:

PROF. W. H. LOUGH, JR.,
Who thinks that the friction over railroad rates would disappear if rate-making were put on a scientific basis.

"In the first place, the analogy of the various professional sciences, law, medicine, engineering, ought to establish a presumption at least in favor of the science of rate-making. In all these cases, each separate situation has its own peculiarities, and he would be a poor physician or engineer who should simply try to follow imperfect precedents; but, on the other hand, each situation also has many points of resemblance to other situations, which a first-class professional man will not overlook. By paying attention to the underlying similarities, it has been found possible to build up a body of knowledge and a set of principles, which constitute the sciences of law, medicine, and engineering. . . . Is there any essential reason why traffic work should not be similarly organized?"

In the second place, as already noted, alleged traffic principles have been laid down principally by two classes, economists and lawyers, and traffic men themselves have apparently given little thought to stating and defending their own practises. As a result two distinct methods of approaching traffic problems are found, which Professor Lough summarizes as follows:

"The method of the economists, as a usual thing, has been to announce a number of more or less valuable generalities deduced from the economic conception of a railroad. From the economists' standpoint the generalizations are worth making as parts of a theory of production, but from the traffic standpoint they are

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practically useless. The interesting studies of Hadley, Johnson, Taussig, and B. H. Meyer bear about the same relation to the daily work of a rate-making official that a book on the comparative jurisprudence of the ancients would bear to the solving of modern legal tangles. . . . . .

"The method of the lawyers is to follow precedents so far as changing conditions will allow. They started out by assimilating the railroad to the previous means of transportation, and they are still clinging desperately to the fiction that a railroad is only a 'highway' or an 'artery' of commerce. In practise the railroad has long since ceased to be merely a highway, and has become an active partner in the production and marketing of goods; but neither the law nor lawyers have ever been able to recognize that fact. In consequence we find lawyers everywhere insisting on the legal duty of a common carrier to carry at equal rates, and altogether overlooking the economic duty of a railroad to build up industry. . . . . .

"A third method of approaching traffic problems is that followed in practise by traffic men. The traffic man's point of view differs essentially from that of either the lawyer or the economist. He is not interested particularly in general theories of social organization, nor is he concerned much about the precedents established by the forefathers. He has his eyes fixed on two objects, first, the immediate gross earnings of his own line, and, second, the prosperity of the adjacent territory. All his rate-making practises are directed toward one or the other of these objects.

"Upon a study of these practises and their results traffic principles ought to be based. But so far very little effort has been made to secure detailed information about specific rates and their influence on industries, and a traffic man must depend for his facts almost altogether on personal observation. As his own experience is not wide enough to give a safe basis for working traffic principles, he rejects all rules and makes new rates by 'instinct,' which means in this case guesswork.

"As a preliminary to any true science of rate-making it will be necessary, first, to get rid of the false notions which the economists and the lawyers have been trying to force down the throats of traffic men, and, second, to collect data as to rates and industries. Perhaps the first task will take care of itself as facts become better known. The second task belongs to the schools."

BRITISH BUSINESS SCIENCE INFERIOR TO OURS.

IN striking comparison between business methods in Great Britain and the United States, Mr. J. A. Hobson, the well-known British authority on economics, admits that his countrymen have much to learn from us. This interesting admission occurs in the course of an essay on the relations of science to industry, forming part of a collection just published in England under the editorial supervision of Rev. J. E. Hand. Says *The Spectator* (London, April 21) in a review:

"In the United States the task of planning the structure of a great business is recognized as that of an expert, and is usually entrusted to a scientific specialist, whose duty it is to coordinate all the departments and guard against any waste of energy or leakage of power in the great organism, which 'differs as widely from the old empirical type as the modern turbine steamship from the old sailing-vessel.' As an example of British practise, we may refer to the remarkable speech on railway administration—one of our chief industries—which was delivered by Mr. George Peel at the meeting of the Railway Investment Company last month. In this speech he compared British with American methods, and pointed out that there was no English railway which had ever thought it worth while to produce a clear statement of the work which it did, 'in fact, how many tons were carried how many miles.' In America the production of statistics of working based on this unit of the ton-mile is naturally regarded as the first essential toward economical administration. But the British railways all seem afraid of giving their shareholders material on which to base an intelligent criticism of the operation of the line. Consequently, they deprive themselves of any possibility of a scientific treatment of the relation between work done and expense. *The Economist*, in a recent leading article, drew attention to the fact that the great railway companies, which are always complaining that they are handicaped by the unduly high assessment of their buildings for local rating purposes, have never troubled to work out the total assessment of their lines in a manner which would enable them to say whether or not it surpassed the statutory limit. As this is a matter which railway directors are very ready to put forward as a reason for their inability to pay satisfactory dividends, one would think that an organized attempt would have been made to study it and get up a case for presentation to Parliament. It is hardly necessary to hunt for further instances of the regrettable lack of scientific method in the conduct of our great industries, tho they could be multiplied by the dozen. The important thing is that people at large should awake to the one thing needful for our national success, the growth of a truly scientific spirit in the conduct of affairs, from the smallest industry to the administration of the State itself."

AN ANTI-SEASICK BED.

THE latest device for the alleviation of seasickness is a swinging bed invented by a London dentist. The motion is controlled by ingenious automatic electric brakes so that the couch moves just enough to keep it always level. The results already obtained with the bed on some of the Channel boats are said to be highly satisfactory. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 7):

"All kinds of drugs—morphin, chloral, coffee, valerian, etc.—have been prescribed unsuccessfully for seasickness. . . . The sudden displacement of the intestines accompanied by irregular contractions of the abdominal muscles under the action of the ship's rolling and pitching, play a great part in the genesis of the troubles that constitute this disease; and it has been proved that a wide, tight belt diminishes them considerably. Diet and a horizontal position, especially after eating, on a bed with a movable frame, seem to be somewhat effective in attenuating the effects of the pitching. A London dentist, Walter Whitehouse, has perfected the movable bed by adapting to it ingenious electric brakes. His device in operation may be seen on some of the steamers of the Southeastern and Chatham line, between Dover and Calais. The invention is thus described in *L'Industrie Electrique*:

"A kind of bed is suspended on pivots nearly in the same manner as a marine compass. To the ceiling of the cabin are attached four electric brakes which are connected with the corners of the bed by an arrangement of cords and pulleys. When the bed tends to depart from a horizontal position one or more of these brakes act and stop it until the boat has regained a position of stability.

"The ingenious part of the apparatus is the way in which the electric contact is made for applying the brakes at the desired moment. The result is obtained by means of mercury contacts in four tubes at the foot of the bed. When the couch departs from a level position the mercury runs into one or more of these tubes, where it closes the corresponding circuit and causes the brakes to act at the proper points.

"The device keeps the body of the patient perfectly horizontal; but we do not see how it can lessen displacements of more or less amplitude in a horizontal or vertical direction. However, the inventor congratulates himself on the results already attained by the apparatus."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AMERICAN nurses were greatly and justly praised by Professor Lorenz, who declared that never until he crossed the Atlantic had he known what a woman could be in the way of a nurse," says *The Medical Times* (New York, May). "In Austria they are women of little education. Here in America they are ladies. Never have I been so amazed. They are in aprons and caps, but they are educated, they are refined, they are charming. Never have I seen such a thing—never!"

"ONE advantage of the electric locomotive which may be overlooked," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, April 14), "relates to the matter of layovers in the roundhouse after the completion of a run. Steam locomotives, after a run of 100 miles or more, must lay over to enable attendants to examine and clean the boiler. This loss of time means a considerable loss of earning power of the equipment, especially in short runs, for the time required for the layover after a short run is about as long as after a long run. If the water of the district is poor the boiler must be washed, taking time for cooling and for refiring. If the boiler is fired by oil the delay is longer than otherwise on account of the heavy lining of fire-brick in the fire-box, which holds its heat for several hours. With the electric locomotive, it is needless to say, loss of time for boiler-cleaning is done away with. This means that the capacity for earning dividends is increased."

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tions which the men who composed the written constitution of the denomination have put on the range of its faith."

Dr. Crapsey, says *The Evening Post*, boldly avowed his departure from the accepted interpretation of the creeds, yet determined to stand trial in order to discover whether the authorities were prepared to grant to all the clergy such liberty of opinion as he was asserting. The result shows that they are not. Of heresy in general *The Post* goes on to say:

"Heresy used to be regarded as a sin, and was thought to have its origin in human pride. In case of obduracy, the heretic was handed over to the civil authorities to be 'banished from the world by death.' Later, he was considered to be none the less a sinner, but was the victim, not the author, of error. Accordingly, he was punished by excommunication. But at the present time a man who is put on trial for heresy occupies, in the popular estimation, the place of an accuser, and it is the church which is usually said to be on trial. There is still another and newer view: the attitude of a heretic is regarded as only a symptom of a tendency more profound than that of mere heterodoxy. With the disposition to subject religious experience to psychological analysis, the heretic has been put into the more extensive class of individualists who are opposed to collectivism, whether it be economic, moral, or ecclesiastical."

The secular press, on the whole, are inclined to emphasize the general futility of heresy trials in the present day. "What have they done or can they do," asks the Toronto *Sun*, "but forcibly call the attention of the laity to the fact that those whom they have accepted as their spiritual guides are not at liberty to speak the truth?" Says the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Truth is not protected by trials. They accomplish nothing. They reveal nothing. The heresy-hunter who was first called 'Defender of the Faith' proved an uncertain bulwark. The suspension of Dr. Crapsey will not suspend the movement of which he is a part. All experience proves this. Barnes was tried and convicted, and his theology is to-day accepted in the church that tried him. Colenso was tried, and his view of the Pentateuch is to-day moderate and conservative ground held by scores of bishops and thousands of priests in full communion. The Congregational Church tried its ministers twenty-five and thirty years ago for their position on future punishment, and what communion stands to-day with the men tried and not with their prosecutors. Briggs was tried, and a Brooklyn presbytery has accepted two young theological students whose frank doubt of the miraculous birth was far in advance of any position held by Briggs.

"Whether the views and teaching of Dr. Crapsey have a like future no man can tell; but every man knows that his trial accomplishes nothing within or without the church."

The search for truth, asserts the Springfield *Republican*, "very seldom has any part in the search for heresy." And it adds, "It is the churches which are as much on trial as the heretics."

Preaching to Boys.—In preaching to boys, writes "T. B." in "The Upton Letters," homeliness, simplicity, and directness are not the only qualities required. To these must be added shrewdness and incisiveness. Holiness, saintliness, and piety, he asserts, are virtues which are foreign to the character of boys. "If any proof of this is needed, it is only too true that if a boy applies any of the three adjectives holy, saintly, or pious to a person, it is not intended to be a compliment. The words in their mouths imply sanctimonious pretension, and a certain pharisaical and even hypocritical scrupulousness." The writer continues:

"I do not mean that a preacher should not attempt to praise these virtues, but if he does he ought to be able to translate his thoughts into language which will approve itself to boys; he ought to be able to make it clear that such qualities are not inconsistent with manliness, humor, and kindliness. A school preacher ought to be able to indulge a vein of gentle satire; he ought to be able to make boys ashamed of their absurd conventionalism; he ought to give the impression that because he is a Christian he is none the less a man of the world in the right sense. He ought not to uphold what for want of a better word I will call a feminine religion, a religion of sainted choir-boys and exemplary death-beds. A boy does not want to be gentle, meek, and mild; and I fear I can not say that it is to be desired that he should. But if a man is shrewd and even humorous first, he can lift his audience into purer and higher regions afterward; and he will then be listened to because his hearers will feel that the qualities they most admire—strength, keenness, good humor—need not be left behind at the threshold of the Christian life, but may be used and practised in the higher regions."

WHAT THE METHODISTS HAVE DONE IN INDIA.

WHILE his Highness the Maharaja, Gaekwar of Baroda, first in rank of the Hindu princes, assures American reporters that it is useless to try to convert his people, who are eager to learn of us in the matter of secular education, but "want to be let alone in the matter of religion," the Methodist Episcopal Church celebrates the semi-centennial of its mission work in India. Since that church claims to have been "perhaps the greatest single Christian force in the transformation of India," it is presumably not going to be seriously discouraged by the views of the visiting Gaekwar, especially since the growing spirit of cooperation among the denominations has so brightened the outlook for foreign missionary enterprise. Bishop J. W. Bashford, writing from Shanghai, China, to *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York), argues against the theory that the development of Japan and the renaissance of China are solely due to secular influences; and he goes on to say that what is true of Japan and China is far more true of India. We read:

"The English Government has rendered India an incalculable service in molding an indefinite number of warring states into a magnificent empire of three hundred million people with peace and order reigning throughout her borders; in establishing railways and fostering material improvements; in alleviating famines and setting into play the forces which will eventually abolish them; in establishing freedom of speech and of the press, and in fostering education and laying the foundations of political institutions. But it must be borne in mind that the civilization which Great Britain has achieved for herself and is now developing in India rests back upon the Bible, as Queen Victoria pointed out to the Oriental deputation which sought the secret of England's greatness.

"Again, the most powerful leaven of Oriental civilization has been introduced into India, not by the English Government, but by the Christian Church, with her hospitals, schools, colleges, and Christian literature, with the preaching of the Gospel, and with the consecrated lives of missionaries and the transformed lives and homes of the native Christians. [illegible] hool for boys in India, the Bareilly Theologi[illegible] the Santal and Buchanan training-schools for [illegible]rs; the Arcot, General Assembly, the Gordon, [illegible]ission, St. Peter's, and Trichinopoly Christian colleges, [illegible]with over a thousand students, and the one hundred and fort[illegible]y other Christian colleges and higher institutions have trained te[illegible]achers for, and have largely molded, the one hundred and seventy[illegible]-five thousand public schools of India, with their more than five [illegible]million pupils. The Tamil translation of the Bible in 1714—after [illegible]Eliot's Indian Bible of 1661, the first missionary effort to give the [illegible]natives the Word of God—followed by one hundred and four tra[illegible]nslations of the Bible into the various languages of India, and the circu[illegible]lation of more than a million copies a year through the empire, furnishes [illegible] one-fifth of the population of the globe the divine agency for their spiritual and moral transformation. The Methodist Episcopal Church in India publishes sixteen papers, including newspapers like the *Indian Witness*, magazines, an *Epworth Herald*, *The Evangelist*, the college paper, papers for women and for children, Sunday-school journals, and lesson helps. One hundred and forty-seven Christian newspapers and magazines are issued by the various churches of the Empire, and the missionary publishing-houses issue over five million tracts and over two hundred million pages of reading matter a year. . . . Above all, the missionaries and native pastors, the missionaries' wives and the deaconesses, the native Bible women,

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. CRAPSEY'S SUSPENSION.

THE widespread interest with which both the religious and the secular press watched the progress of Dr. Crapsey's trial is due to more than the fact that a heresy trial appeals to the popular imagination as something savoring of the Middle Ages. It was, it is true, the first trial of the kind to take place in the Protestant Episcopal Church—which Phillips Brooks declared to be "the roomiest church in America"—in fifteen years. But the real significance lies in the fact that the issues involved concern practically all the other denominations. The trial, as the press have not been slow to perceive, raises the whole question of the attitude of the churches toward modern learning.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are as follows: Dr. Algernon Crapsey, for twenty-five years rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, was tried and convicted of heresy by the ecclesiastical court of Western New York, in session at Batavia. The points of most general interest brought out by his trial were his claim that his contract with the Protestant Episcopal Church permits him to teach the truth as he finds it in the Scriptures, even where this is at variance with the creeds of that church as literally interpreted; his belief in the incarnation, but repudiation of the doctrines of the virgin birth and of the physical resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ. The defense offered witnesses to prove that Dr. Crapsey's views are prevalent in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but their testimony was excluded. Four of the five members of the court found Dr. Crapsey guilty, and passed sentence that he "be suspended from exercising the functions of a minister of this church until such time as e ecclesiastical authority of the diocese that his g conform to the doctrines of the Apostles' Creed an icene Creed as this church hath received the same." Fran unham, the fifth member, signed a minority report declaring that Dr. Crapsey's error "consists rather in presuming to define what God has not been pleased to reveal, and to interpret th ose doctrines [the incarnation, the Trinity, and the resurrection] in a manner not generally received by the church, rather than i n a denial and rejection of their truth and authority."

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BISHOP WALKER,

Under whose jurisdiction Dr. Crapsey was tried and convicted of heresy.

The reports of the trial, and the published comment, have been notable for their freedom from bitterness and vehemence. Nevertheless the New York *Churchman*, the most influential organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, deprecates the trial as likely to produce "unhappy, if not unholy results," and points out that the authorities of Western New York who brought it on "do not even represent that diocese, much less the American church." Such a trial, it says, "puts the church in an anomalous position through the merely local hearing of a most complicated theological question." To quote further from the same source:

"The mistake at Batavia was not so much in the verdict reached as in the attempt to reach one. . . . Dr. Crapsey is a man of whole-souled devotion, of eager heart and burning eloquence, but that does not make him a keen theologian, a profound exegete, or a wise interpreter of the relation of the church to politics; but justice would not have greatly suffered and the cause of true orthodoxy and of the church would have gained if his error had been left to burn itself out in comparative obscurity, instead of being blazoned to a wondering and too often mocking world."

REV. ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY,

Whose heretical opinions are said to be shared by many of his fellow clergymen.

Bishop Burgess, of the Long Island diocese, however, asserts that the trial and verdict were necessary and unavoidable, since "the most tolerant church on earth can not push tolerance to self-destruction"; but he adds by way of alleviation that "no obloquy attaches itself in these days to the term heretic."

It was stated by the prosecution that the question at issue was not whether the teaching of Dr. Crapsey was true, but whether it was what the church required him to preach. This point of view is indorsed by the New York *Examiner* (Baptist) and by *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston). But *The Churchman* and *The Independent* protest against such a statement. Says the latter:

"It is very easy to show that in any such trial it ought to be a perfect defense that the teaching complained of is true; for the truth ought to be the only thing sought, as for hid treasure, but unfortunately, the fact is otherwise. For this is a court, not a seminar, nor a laboratory, nor any sort of investigation of searchers after truth, but a trial for heresy, a court, the last thing that ought to exist in the church; and the purpose is not to seek the breadth of the possible Christian faith, but to discover whether the view held by the man on trial is such as can be allowed in this

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT AT BATAVIA.

Reading from left to right: Rev. Messrs. John M. Gilbert, Francis S. Dunham, Ph.D., Walter C. Roberts (President), G. Sherman Burrows, Charles H. Boynton.

particular fraction of the church universal. And how is this to be settled? Not by discovering how broad the universal church may be, much less what the truth may be, but what are the limita-

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the representatives of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations and the members of the Christian Endeavor Society and of the Epworth League are bringing the people into direct contact with the living Christ and are witnessing miracles of regeneration similar to those seen on the Day of Pentecost."

Whatever may be the causes, adds Bishop Bashford, "our missions in India have under the divine blessing been the most successful in the history of our church"; and he asserts that "Dr. Butler and Bishop Thoburn were as providentially led to India as was Abraham in becoming the first Western emigrant for conscience' sake, or as was Moses in taking possession of Palestine in the name of the God of heaven and earth."

Bishop Frank W. Warne, in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, gives the following statistics:

"We are now celebrating our jubilee as a mission, and we may well ask, What has been accomplished? From nothing we have grown until our work is organized into six annual conferences (North India, Northwest India, South India, Bombay, Bengal, and Malaysia) and three mission conferences (Burma, Central Provinces, and the Philippine Islands). The total membership, including probationers, of these conferences at the end of 1904 was 117,986, an increase over the previous year of 16,435; Sunday-school scholars, 132,390; missionaries, including those appointed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 202; native ordained and unordained preachers, 1,553. Adding the probable increase for 1905, the jubilee in 1906 will be celebrated by about 150,000 Methodists, with adherents numbering nearly 100,000, making in all a Christian community of about 250,000."

TIME WASTED ON HEBREW.

THE compulsory attention given to Hebrew in our theological seminaries is looked upon as a mere relic of medieval days by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, who professes (in the New York *Independent*) that he "can not think of a single rational argument which can be used in its favor." These seminaries, he asserts, "have made, and are making, an idol of the Hebrew language," a subject which he considers of less importance to a successful ministry than at least six others which now receive inadequate emphasis in the curricula. That "the Bible is dishonored and the ministry more or less crippled by making Hebrew a required study" is evident, he maintains, from the following facts:

"1. The average man can get a better knowledge of the contents and meaning of the Scriptures from translations than from such study of Hebrew as it is possible for him to secure, without making it a life-study, which no modern preacher can do without neglecting more important subjects. I once heard Emerson say what has since been published, that he would as soon think of swimming the Charles River whenever he went from Cambridge to Boston as of trying to read the ancient classics in the original. What Emerson said concerning the Greek and Latin authors applies still more emphatically to the Hebrew. Men who do not know a language both sympathetically and technically, should not be allowed to palm off on others their weak attempts at translation and interpretation as the truth. The scholars who prepared the Revised Version, working together for years, would be far more likely to prepare an accurate translation of Job or Amos than any theolog could after studying the language in a cursory way for but three years. . . . . .

"2. The time spent in studying Hebrew would be far more profitably spent in the study of other more important subjects. In these days many subjects are more important than Hebrew; *e.g.*, philosophy, sociology, history, comparative religion, and German. These branches are pursued more or less in the universities, but none of them as thoroughly as they should be. German is needed to open the door to the most abundant literature in theology; philosophy is needed to enable the preacher to cope with the various modern fads like Occultism, Christian Science, and all those forms of doubt that have their origin in exaggerated mysticism; history is needed in order that the present may be seen in its proper proportions and relations; comparative religion should be studied, as essential in a missionary age. I have left sociology to the last, because the importance of a thorough knowledge of human society, of the relation of man to man, of the claims of the organism on the individual, and the duty of the individual to the organism can not be exaggerated. These subjects, if treated at all in the colleges, are studied in a subordinate way. Few, if any of them, are allotted as much time as Hebrew, but all of them are vastly more essential to the preparation of a minister for his work. To those studies already named may be added Christian ethics, which has a place in most seminaries, but in none of them has the attention which the subject deserves."

Mr. Bradford, as the first step in the direction of "the broader scholarship so imperatively needed," would have Hebrew removed from the list of required to the list of optional studies; and he would have the time taken from Hebrew devoted to those studies which have to do with the problems of life and society in their modern conditions.

GIVING UP THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION FOR UNITY'S SAKE.

PROBABLY few of those who have been working for church federation have expected that the Protestant Episcopal Church would be willing to give up, for the sake of unity, its cherished tradition of the Apostolic Succession, yet such a suggestion has just appeared from the pen of an Episcopalian rector, Rev. Edward McCrady, of Canton, Miss., who sets forth his views in a volume entitled "Apostolic Succession and the Problem of Unity." He suggests a recognition of the distinction between the doctrines of the Apostolic Succession and of the Historic Episcopate. The former, he remarks, is without incontestable validity, whereas the latter, being held already in some form by three-fourths of Christendom, would afford a basis of union for all Protestantism and might hope for the adherence of the Eastern Church. He argues that "if Christian unity of organization is at all desirable, it appears well-nigh hopeless to expect it to be brought about upon any other basis" than that of Episcopacy. It is necessary, however, for the majority who hold a belief in Episcopacy, he thinks, to surrender their contention "that it is *undeniably* a *divine* rather than a *human* institution, incapable of being abolished by any mortal authority." So long as the assumption of its divine authority is held, he continues, "just so long do we make its acceptance by non-Episcopal bodies a matter of the surrender of moral principle." The standpoint taken, of course, is that of the adherent of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Church of England, concerning whose need for an attitude of concession he writes:

"When we ourselves are broad enough, catholic enough, to admit that the theory of the divine right of Episcopacy is a theory only—when we are willing to own, as we must, that while fitting in very well with historical facts, it can never be absolutely *demonstrated*—when we further are willing to recognize the fact that the Reformers did not believe in such a theory themselves, and that the church, in spite of all the influences brought to bear upon her, has carefully refrained from officially promulgating such a doctrine—when, in other words, we cease to unchurch our Protestant brethren by insisting upon a principle logically indefensible and never officially set forth—we will then be in a position to expect some concessions on their part, and—we venture the further prediction—we shall then begin to have some solid discussion, and see some valid signs of the approaching union of Christendom."

So long as the origin of Episcopacy remains obscure, argues the writer, "as long as it remains a question whether it was an Apostolic institution, or a historic development," so long there will remain uncertainty "of an unbroken tactual Succession through the Episcopate alone." The mere succession of names of apostles, fathers, popes, bishops "gives no clew whatever to the *manner* in which these persons were individually installed in office, and hence is of no value whatever in supporting a theory whose essence is *Episcopal* rather than *Presbyterial* ordination or elevation." From such a radical position the writer concludes: "It is a very

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serious thing *for us* to condemn and excommunicate those of our brethren who happen to differ with us merely in their *understanding* of the Word of God, while remaining absolutely one with us in *heart* and devotion to his cause, and yet for us to declare openly to the world that we, and we alone, who happen to have the Episcopate, are the legitimate branches of the vine, and that all other bodies of Christians, however pure in heart and godly in life, are without the pale of the Catholic Church—a position which we shall assume when we adopt the name of the American Catholic Church—all such procedures mean nothing more or less than this." In an admonitory strain he continues:

"It is our parts and duties, as we love the Church Catholic before any one human branch or division of it, and hold the welfare of the entire Body of Christ to be dearer and more sacred to us than all mere denominational ends and interests, that we should, in the manliness of true Christian strength, have the courage to abandon these popular but narrow and un-Christian views, which are, in truth, no part of the teachings of this church, but merely the unofficial theories of certain of her members, and openly and bravely proffer to the world a platform of unity, which in its true interpretation is broad and tolerant enough to admit into one communion and fellowship at least a very large, if not the greater, part of the Christian world. . . . . .

"We venture to assert that when once it is clearly understood that this formula proposes to recognize the Catholic membership of all baptized persons, together with the validity of the ministries of all non-Episcopal bodies, neither condemning their official acts nor in any way discriminating against them or their respective denominations, and that the proposition for the adoption of the historic Episcopate is made solely in the interests of expediency—the Episcopal form of government having been for fifteen hundred years the practically universal rule, and being at this present time the rule of well-nigh three-fourths of the entire Catholic Church, thus making it beyond question the only form of government whose adoption could reasonably be expected—we venture to assert, we say, that when this is the clear and unequivocal understanding of the matter, the prospect of unity will be a thousandfold increased."

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF RELIGION IN PORTO RICO.

AN interesting view of the state of morals and religion in Porto Rico is afforded by Rev. George Milton Fowles, a Methodist missionary who spent some time in that island and who records his observations in a little book entitled "Down in Porto Rico." Mr. Fowles evinces in his book a strong anti-Catholic bent, seeming to think all the evils previous to 1898 due to the Catholic Church, and all the improvement since then due to the Protestants. The immorality and disregard of the marriage tie that prevailed during the Spanish rule he attributes partly to the fact that both civil and religious marriages were excessively difficult and expensive, and partly to the imperfections of the clergy, which the writer treats with a caustic pen.

This condition of things has already yielded to the influences of Americanism, whose teachings in the schools and through personal example are rapidly infiltrating Porto-Rican society, says Mr. Fowles. He thus particularizes:

"Since the American occupation these non-moral and immoral conditions have been rapidly changing for the better. This has been brought about by the strong opposing sentiment of the best Americans who live on the island, by the moral teachings of the public schools, by the influence of the young men and the young women of Porto Rico who finish their education in the United States and return to the island to live, and last, and perhaps greatest of all, by the examples and teachings of the many missionaries, both ministers and religious lay workers, who have been sent to Porto Rico for the sole purpose of raising the standards of manhood and womanhood.

"These men and women have denounced immoral practises not only among Porto Ricans, but also among Americans living on the island, and have wielded a great influence in bringing about a healthier moral atmosphere among all classes."

Mr. Fowles holds the Church of Rome in Porto Rico responsible for the ignorance, irreligion, and immorality of the people. Under Spanish rule it enjoyed from the Government a budget of some $200,000. Yet both in the matter of church-building and education it failed to supply the needs of the people. While large churches were built in cities, the country was shamefully neglected. This writer declares:

"When it is remembered that over 75 per cent. of the population is rural and that there are large numbers of mountain villages where no religious services have ever been held, and no effort put forth by the church to instruct these people, it is apparent to the casual observer that a large portion of the population has been neglected. There are many thousands of Porto Ricans who were never inside a church before Protestantism entered the island."

It appears from the following statements that the Roman Catholic Church was equally unsuccessful in dealing with the educational problem:

"As a church she must be held responsible for the ignorance of the great masses of Porto Ricans, for she has always claimed the right to educate her children. Notwithstanding the fact that church and state were practically one in Porto Rico, the census of 1899 shows that out of 659,294 who were over ten years of age, 524,878, or 79 per cent., were unable to read and write. Yet, in the face of this stupendous failure, the Bishop of Porto Rico has the audacity to oppose the public-school system as introduced by the American Government. It is to the credit of the Porto Ricans that they disregard the advice of their ecclesiastical counselors, and the public schools are overflowing with children whose parents are anxious for them to secure an education."

The Protestant teachers in the island, under American rule, feeling that the family question lay at the root of social and religious reformation, took the following steps:

"The ministers insisted that it was impossible to build up a Christian nation without first having Christian homes. No matter what professions men or women made as to conversion or change of life, they would not be received into the church until they were willing to marry the companion that he or she had been living with illegally for years. The pastors made no charges for performing the marriage ceremony, and in many cases put themselves to great inconvenience to secure the necessary legal papers so that there might be no obstruction placed in the way of marriage. As a result of this attitude, large numbers of men and women all over the island were legally joined together, and thus placed not only themselves but their children in a position of honor where before they had been living in dishonor, even tho there was little public sentiment against such conduct. The Protestant Church has emphasized the sanctity of home life in a way that was never known before to the people of this island."

Thus a marked improvement has recently been observable among all sections of the Porto Ricans, the chief signs of which are thus described:

"That Protestantism is having a strong influence in developing character is evident on all sides. Men who were given to drinking rum have become total abstainers. Gamblers have been changed into honest men. Through Protestant agencies, assisted by the general diffusion of knowledge, Porto Rico is rapidly being regenerated, and her children will soon be as intelligent and as moral as those of any other part of the great Republic."

The Religious Telescope (Dayton, Ohio) quotes the following passage from a newspaper article by William J. Bryan, who has recently returned from a visit to the East: "It is often said in defense of Confucianism that its founder gave to his disciples the Golden Rule in its negative form; but too little emphasis has been given to the difference between the doctrine of Confucius, 'Do not unto others as you would not have others do unto you,' and the doctrine of the Nazarine, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' There is a world of difference between negative harmlessness and positive helpfulness, and Christianity could well afford to rest its case against Confucianism on the comparison of these two doctrines."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE CZAR'S CHANGE OF PILOTS.

PLUCK a golden leaf from the tree that stands at the entrance of Virgil's hell, and another immediately bourgeons and spreads out in its place. So a Witte is instantly replaced at the head of the Russian Government by a Goremykin, bureaucrat of bureaucrats. Nobody seems to believe the Czar's polite declaration, published in the St. Petersburg *Pravitelstvenny Viestnik* (Official Messenger), that Count Witte retired on account of illness. To a correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) the Count announced his excellent condition of health, and referred his withdrawal "to certain political complications which he would not specify." The *Rousskya Viedomosti* (Moscow) says he saw it was time for him to get out, as he was without friends in any party, and the *Slovo* of St. Petersburg, after scoring the ex-Prime Minister for his want of settled principles, charges him with wishing to turn the Douma into a sort of "rump parliament" under the control of a military despot.

The Government, says the *Viedomosti*, instead of trying to govern independently of the Douma, ought to choose the strongest party in that representative body and rely on its support. Speaking of Witte's attitude toward the Douma this journal observes:

"To betray the people any further is impossible; any attempt in this direction will lead to an explosion. The Russian people have made up their mind to stand by the Douma. The Government should unite itself with the strongest party in the Douma, and entrust to that body the election of a cabinet."

But the *Rietsch* (St. Petersburg) sneeringly observes that Witte did well not to await the decision of the Douma as to his retention of his office, for it would have passed a vote of want of confidence in his cabinet, and, it adds, "the very idea of a constitutional government implies that the appointment of the ministry be decided by a Douma majority." The Government, it urges, instead of opposing the wishes of the whole Douma, ought to "take the lead of a large party and enjoy the support of the whole country." The *Herold* of St. Petersburg welcomes the retirement of Witte and declares that "no one has proved so great an element of disturbance in Russia as he. No man has so sacrificed his country to personal ambition, and so persistently nipped in the bud every undertaking for the healing of Russia."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks the change of prime ministers is for the worse, as the successor of Witte is utterly out of sympathy with the progress of the New Russia. This journal concludes as follows:

"The new Prime Minister, Mr. Goremykin, late counselor of the Emperor, is considered to be a stubborn opposer of the Liberal movement and in the Council of the Empire strongly antagonized the promulgation of the manifesto of October 17. Unless Count Witte is restored to office as suddenly as he has been removed, he will be sadly missed."

There is, however, a widespread opinion that Goremykin is only Witte spelt in another way. He will do no more to realize the aspirations of the Douma than Witte has done, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which thus sketches his character:

"Goremykin is the most unmitigated of bureaucrats. All his life he has entrenched himself behind the barriers of his official cabinet, protecting himself against any possible inrush of wholesome outside air. He is not even, like so many Russian officials, a good worker. He is listless and desultory in mind, clumsy and indolent in action. His idleness is such that he can not concentrate his mind on anything for half an hour without taking a rest on the sofa. Goremykin has many commercial interests, and documentary evidence concerning his interests in the street railways of St. Petersburg furnished sufficient evidence of criminality for his indictment, but under the protection of Mr. Plehve he escaped trial. In diplomatic circles the nomination of Mr. Goremykin is looked upon as a catastrophe."

How Witte selected and engaged an editor for his remarkable "Government organ," the *Russkoye Gosudarstvo*, is told by the *Petersburger Zeitung*, a paper published in the Russian capital in the German language, and long regarded as quasi-official and bureaucratic. Soon after Witte was named Premier, we read, he found it necessary to establish a special official organ. He had little support in the press, the Liberal papers distrusting him, and the reactionary ones hating him as too ready to make concessions to the "revolutionary spirit," and there was no one to expound and defend his policies and measures. The *Pravitelstvenny Viestnik*, a Government sheet, was too formal, dry, and bureaucratic, and could command no general circulation. Witte established an evening paper, which he called *Russkoye Gosudarstvo* (The Russian Government), and made it readable, broad, interesting, and spir-

THE INFANT HERCULES.
Will he strangle them? (After the famous "Infant Hercules" by Sir Joshua Reynolds.) —*Punch* (London).

ited. He engaged clever writers, entered through them into polemical and controversial debates with his critics, and made strong attacks on the "black hundred" leaders and other reactionaries. One of the issues of this "official" organ was so violently anti-reactionary and pro-Liberal that the police confiscated it at the order of the Minister of the Interior, Witte's enemy.

The story of the choice of an editor is told thus:

Count Witte summoned his secretary one day and gave him this order:

"Make out a full list of the authors of the articles that are directly against me in the daily press."

"Is it your pleasure that I should consult the Secret-service Department?"

"No."

"Am I to seek information at the Interior Department?"

'Not at all. Do the thing yourself."

The secretary went to work, and with the aid of his office force in a week prepared a list of about a thousand articles, with the writers' names appended. The clippings were properly classified, put in an album, and dutifully handed to the Premier.

"In how many instances," he asked, "have I been commended?"

"In three, your Excellency."

"Only? You are not mistaken?"

"No, your Excellency, we have even counted as complimentary an editorial which said: 'Certainly, Count Witte is an acrobat, but then he is a nimble acrobat."

"Very well; now select the most abusive and personal of the unfavorable articles, and let me know the names of the writers."

This list, too, was duly prepared and presented.

"Shall I bring this to the attention of the public prosecutor?" queried the secretary.

"For what purpose?"

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"Why, to institute proceedings under the statutes regulating the press."

"No, I do not wish it," said the Premier. "I wish to select from these journalists my most aggressive critic and make him my advocate and spokesman. I shall offer him the editorship of my organ. Experience has taught me that the best champion and most faithful defender is the man who has been your bitterest assailant."

"Shall we name a fat sum for the position?"

"Certainly."

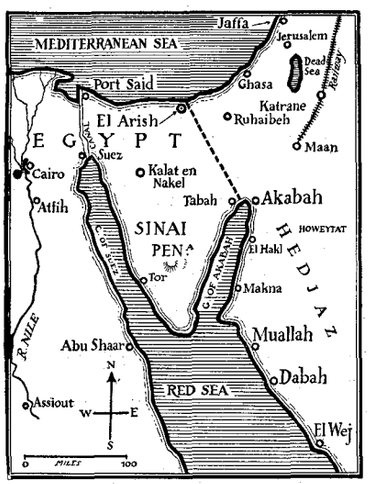
And thus was Mr. Gourier, a journalist of force and talent who has written vigorously against Witte, made editor of the *Russkoye Gosudarstvo*.

Liberal papers have printed this as a characteristic episode, a sample of Witte's opportunism and lack of principle, or lack of belief in fidelity to principle.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STOPPING A RAILWAY INVASION OF SINAI.

THE present Government of Egypt has been apparently more successful in stopping an excursion into the Sinaitic peninsula than was the government of Pharaoh's time. The real question at the heart of the recent dispute between Great Britain and Turkey has been the right of the latter to extend her railway system from Maan, across the Sinaitic peninsula, toward Suez. The question has been settled by the evacuation of Tabah, as promised by the Sultan. The Sinaitic peninsula, says the London *Times*, is recognized as part of territorial Egypt under the government of the Khedive (who refuses to acknowledge the Califate of the Sultan) and under the protection of England. England has been supported in her claims by France and Russia, according to the London *Standard*, and indeed the question at issue is of European scope and interest. In the words of *The Standard:*

"We are told that France and Russia are supporting our view of the case at Constantinople, and that other Powers too have expressed general sympathy with it. Europe as a whole must be opposed to a policy which, if persisted in long enough, would lead to war of which no one could see the end; and in the case of France and Russia there are perhaps special reasons for sympathy with us. For, after all, in this matter we are acting actually, if not legally, as the representative of Europe, for it was Europe that established the relations between Egypt and Turkey on their present footing."



SINAITIC PENINSULA AND THE INVADING RAILWAY.

Map showing Maan, the present terminus of the Mecca Railroad, built by German engineers, and, it is said, with German capital. The right to occupy Tabah would imply the right to push this line, as proposed by the Turk, across the Sinaitic peninsula, and so to threaten the Suez Canal.

The point of the matter lies in the railroad opportunities of the region. England objects to Turkish railroads in the Sinaitic peninsula as likely to imperil the Egyptian territory and the possession of the Suez Canal. These railroads have been constructed under German inspiration, and this is perhaps "the milk in the coconut." *The Times* says:

"The trunk railway from Damascus to Mecca has already reached Maan in the Hedjaz, and they want to make a branch—nominally for the use of the Egyptian pilgrims—in the direction of Suez. That is a project which we can not be expected to tolerate. The Turkish railways in this region may be primarily intended for pilgrims, but they have important strategic aspects as well. They have been constructed, we can not forget, under the counsels and by the help of competent German advisers. While they are confined to purely Turkish territory, we have no present right to complain. But to permit these railways to come within striking distance of Egpyt, whose main defense has always lain in her isolation, and within striking distance of the great waterway to our

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL COOK.

William makes a frightful mess of his cookery by insisting on flavoring everything with Prussian sauce.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Eastern possessions and markets, by allowing them to be brought into a region over which the Sultan has plainly and recently renounced his administrative rights, would be a folly too gross and palpable for the weakest and the shallowest of politicians to commit. Turkey is not a good neighbor; it is common sense to keep her as far off from our interests and our possessions as we legitimately can. Of our right in this instance there can be no question, and it is a right we mean to uphold."

While the other Powers, and notably Russia, have backed England, Germany, in the semi-official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), professes absolute neutrality, and denies ever having even advised the Turks. Thus:

"The obstinacy with which the Turks have maintained their claims in the Egyptian frontier dispute has been attributed to the fact that Germany is backing the Turkish Government and encouraging it in its opposition to Egypt; that is, in reality, to Great Britain. But the friendly relations of Germany to Turkey are exactly the reasons why the Government of Germany has been opposed to the Turkish action from the very first, because this must in any case produce results unfavorable for Turkey. . . . Their [the Turks'] opinion has evidently been that having got into hot water with England, it would be better not to offer offense to Germany by neglecting to take her well-meant advice. Having, however, never really sought her counsel, Germany has really no hand in the game."

With regard to Germany's connection with the Mecca railroad the same organ declares:

"A further assertion has been made to the effect that Germany has an interest in the Mecca railway, this line having been built with German capital, and consequently in connection with this also an interest in the Akaba dispute. This, however, is an error, for the Mecca railway has been constructed with money contributed by pious Mussulmans, in all parts of the world. Nearly a year ago a newspaper, the *Watan*, published in Lahore, gave a tabulated statement, showing the splendid financial sacrifices Mohammedans had made for this object. In European Turkey, in Africa, India,

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Central Asia, China, in fact wherever Mohammedans are living in large numbers, immense sums had been collected. The only connection Germany has had with the railway is that German engineers have superintended the construction of the line, and this of course has nothing to do with Germany's foreign policy."

BELGIUM'S PERIL.

"THE pike in the European carp-pond will not suffer us to remain carp; they force us to become pike like themselves," said Bismarck in his famous appeal to the Reichstag for increased armaments made in 1888. The same appeal is made to Belgium by Mr. Roland de Marés, the well-known editor of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing in *La Grande Revue*. Belgium, he says, is rich, prosperous, and densely populated, but is lulled into dangerous security by the fact that her neutrality is guaranteed by the other European Powers. Yet she is actually in peril of invasion or absorption by a sudden *coup* on the part of either France or Germany. The latter, especially, with her rapidly increasing population, is on the lookout for new territory, and her military and naval activity are a constant menace to Belgian liberty. The only course to take is to strengthen the land forces and the fortifications of the little fatherland. He speaks as follows of Germany's schemes:

"It is a self-evident fact that Belgium is really threatened on her eastern frontier, that German plans of expansion must at some time seek realization in the Belgian provinces, the possession of which would enable Germany to come face to face with England in a North-Sea armament. The realization of the grand Pan-germanist dream depends in a special way on the humiliation of France and England, and Belgium is the road by which Germany will quite naturally seek to approach these two adversaries as soon as ever she is ready to deal the decisive blow."

The Germans have already gained considerable ground in Belgium. They control the greatest commercial enterprises of Antwerp; they are gradually taking the same position in Flanders, and they are contesting for the preponderance in Brussels, hitherto maintained by the French. Wherever they settle they form themselves into separate societies or "vereins." They always remain Germans, and the second or third generation from this is likely to become the ruling class. Having won the commercial and industrial victory over the Belgians, the hour will come when they will follow this by a political victory.

Within the past seventy-five years, he says, Belgium has enjoyed an era of remarkable prosperity, and altho insignificant as a political Power, is a great financial Power. As a consequence, "the Belgian people have become prodigiously rich, but have become fossilized by prosperity. They have not yet learned the truth that a great people can not subsist on the same lines of mediocrity as an insignificant people, and that great prosperity imposes great responsibilities."

It is vain, he declares, to rely upon the guaranties of neutrality given by the other Powers, for Belgium might be occupied in forty-eight hours before any other nation would intervene. "It is well known that a few hours would suffice for transporting troops by the valley of the Meuse to Antwerp. Even if Antwerp were thoroughly fortified and safe from bombardment, the rest of the country would be none the less easily conquered and occupied." The only remedy is to organize a sufficient standing army in Belgium. In his own words:

"This is a condition of things which demands immediate remedy by the organization of an army really national, in which rank shall be based on personal service. . . . It is not right that a country like this, which in population ranks as second only to first-class Powers, should not take steps to put itself in a position for effectively defending its liberty, its wealth, and its future."

He explains his expression, "really national," as applied to the Belgian army by declaring that Belgium and Holland can not, as has been proposed, unite as one nation against common dangers. History has proved that "radical differences in manners, language, and mentality" have precluded the possibility of their keeping house together.

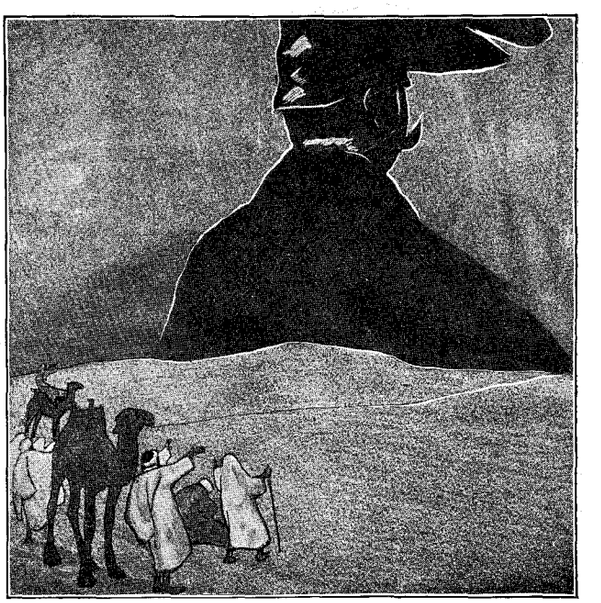
The fortification of Antwerp, alluded to above, has already been provided by law, and in an article on "The Neutrality and the Defense of Belgium" in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), Gen. H. Langlois, ex-member of the French Upper Council of War, gives an account of the new fortifications which are to be raised around Antwerp by a late grant of funds from the Belgian Government. He thinks that in the matter of protecting her commercial port Belgium has already set an example to France. Thus:

"The example of Belgium must be followed by France. Our

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BUELOW—"I went to Algeciras with a pretty good pair of trousers, and just look at them now!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).



GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

A lordly figure seems to promise help and protection to the Moroccans. When they draw near they discover it to be a mirage.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

SOME ALGECIRAS DISAPPOINTMENTS.

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equipment is behind the age, and not equal to the claims soon to be made upon us. The future of our foreign commerce is largely dependent on the good condition of our harbor. We must now, like Belgium, do things on a large scale, do them quickly, and do them well."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROSPECT OF POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

A NUMBER of articles appearing here and there in the European press indicate that the Powers which partitioned Poland are coming to the conclusion that it will be best for their own interests and the interests of Europe at large to restore Poland to her place as an independent nation. They are somewhat sick of their bargain. Russia finds the lion's cub has grown up and is preying on the vitals of her commerce. Germany has come to the conclusion that she can never spread her overflowing population into the fertile plains of Southern Russia or capture the Baltic Provinces and make the Baltic Sea a "German lake" so long as the Poles stand between her and the Russian frontier, and in this view she is supported by the Pangermanists of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Russia wishes to cut Poland off and exclude her wheat and manufactures; Germany would rather have territory more easily exploited and more available for the overflow of her teeming population. Many historians and publicists have long maintained that the effacement of Poland as an independent Power was a misfortune for Europe. The Powers that seized Poland not only failed to gain anything by that act; they even lost by it.

In an article in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, under the heading "What Should Be Done with the Kingdom of Poland?" Prof. A. I. Sobolewski, a member of the St. Petersburg Academy, points out that time has not healed the hatred of the Poles for the Russians; and he declares that it is plain to all that it is time to rearrange matters in a way that will be neither derogatory nor detrimental to the Russians. The 250,000 Russian soldiers in the Polish cities and towns buy everything that they need for themselves and for their horses in Poland. The shops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Oranienburg, Tashkend, and Tiflis sell scarcely any Russian dress goods, but only the products of Lodz, Sosnowice, and other Polish places. The same is the case with woolen dress goods, and other products of factories, large and small, in Poland. There is only one means of escape from this condition of things, according to Professor Sobolewski, and that is, "not to give the Poles autonomy, with a parliament and with an army—that would turn them against us—but to offer them independence. Then we could sell to the new State our fortresses in the Kingdom of Poland, the government railways, and the edifices belonging to the Government in Warsaw and other cities, and transfer the custom-houses to White Russia, to the new Russo-Polish frontier." Then, says Professor Sobolewski, with suitable customs, that will stop the entire movement of Polish products to Russia, the Central Russian provinces will thrive; all the grain from those provinces will not be exported abroad at low prices; the Russian workingman will find work in factories that will be built in Russia; and products now bought from Poland will be manufactured in Russia.

Almost simultaneously with this article of Professor Sobolewski's showing that the independence of Poland would not be prejudicial to Russia, several voices are raised in the German press averring that the independence of Poland would not be prejudicial to Germany. In an article in *Der Tag* (Berlin), Dr. Charles Peters, the political idol of the Pangermans, their leading publicist, a man that has seen much and probably knows foreign politics better than millions of his compatriots, proves that the reestablishment of Poland is a political need—a need in the political interest of Germany. Germany will never assimilate the Poles; it is better, therefore, to restore Poland, and in that way to weaken the Slavonic element in Austria. Germany will then have on her eastern frontier, instead of one strong neighbor, two weaker ones, which is a manifest advantage. In the Pangerman *Staatsbuerger Zeitung* (Berlin), which is a favorite organ of the Prussian pastors, officials, and Junkers—the classes that exercise a predominant influence on the policy of Prussia and of the German Empire—the well-known Dr. Wirth declares, in writing of the position of Germany in world politics, that the Germans absolutely need more territory if they are not to suffocate in consequence of the overpeopled state of their fatherland. To quote:

"Here our eye turns in the direction of the southeast. In some form, by federation or in some other way, the German part of Austria will some day be united to us. Then traversing a small piece of Galicia and through Hungary and Transylvania, we come to South Russia. Here is the land of our dreams. The extensive, boundless tracts, available for colonization, are not yet filled to such a degree that room for new immigrants should be lacking. These tracts are now badly cultivated, are neglected; but for the industrious German colonist they are more valuable than all Africa and India together."

The Poles alone stand in the way of German expansion, but Dr. Wirth offers a means of solving the Polish question, and observes:

"There is only one avenue of escape from this situation. Poland must again become an independent State. I understand perfectly that such an idea will rouse wrath and hatred. I see, however, that Charles Peters regards such a solution of the Polish question as feasible. Why should we not exchange our old and torn breeches [the learned doctor's graceful figure for Germany's Polish provinces] for new ones [South Russia with its fertile soil]? By that means we would intensify the antagonism between the Poles and the Russians, and gain at a blow the friendship of the Poles."

The writer in the *Staatsbuerger Zeitung* from whom we are quoting adds in closing that Germany must also demand the annexation to her of Russia's Baltic provinces, whereby the Baltic Sea will again become a "German lake."

The Austrian Pangermans also favor the reestablishment of Poland. In the spring of 1904, just after the first military disasters of Russia in her war with Japan, the secretary of one of the great Austro-German chambers of commerce wrote in Deputy Schoenerer's Pangerman monthly, *Unverfaelschte Deutsche Worte* (Vienna), that the irrevocable result of the defeat of the Russians would be the pushing to the front of the question of the reestablishment of Poland, and he pointed out the need of the restoration of Poland in the political interest of the German nation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DOUMA.

BUREAUCRACY—"The good Czar has granted you the liberty to speak. What more do you want?"

PEOPLE—"To speak out whatever I choose!"—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN AMERICAN HISTORICAL MYSTERY.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, MAY 20, 1775, AND LIVES OF ITS SIGNERS. By George W. Graham, M.D. Cloth, 205 pages. Price, $1.50. The Neale Publishing Company.

THERE are few so interesting problems in the history of the United States as the question when independence of the authority of Great Britain was first declared. Ever since the early years of the nineteenth century earnest efforts have been made by a succession of writers to prove the authenticity of the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which would make Independence Day not July 4, 1776, but May 20, 1775. On that day a mass-meeting was held at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, attended by delegates from the several militia companies of the county. These adopted a series of resolutions, variously said to have declared independence in no uncertain terms and to have merely provided for a temporary form of government for the county "until instructions from the Provincial Congress, regulating the jurisprudence of the province, shall provide otherwise or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America."

GEORGE W. GRAHAM.

Whatever the action taken, this assemblage of North Carolinians appears to have created little stir in the colonies, and the matter dropped practically out of sight until 1819, when the Raleigh *Register* published the text of the alleged Mecklenburg Declaration, which was at once seen to resemble the 1776 Declaration, not merely in sentiment, but in phraseology. Thomas Jefferson, as a naturally interested party, was informed of the circumstance by John Adams, and wrote an indignant letter to Adams in which he asserted his belief that the Mecklenburg document was spurious and "a very unjustifiable quiz." With this the controversy began. On the one hand, the Mecklenburg Declaration was attacked as a forgery; on the other, Jefferson was accused of plagiarism. The testimony of participants in and spectators of the meeting at Charlotte was obtained, and in 1830 the North Carolina Legislature undertook an official inquiry which resulted in its acceptance of the claim of the Mecklenburg advocates.

Six years later spice was injected into the dispute by the disappearance from the British Record Office in London of the only known copy of the Cape Fear *Mercury* for June, 1775, said to contain the text of the resolutions adopted at Mecklenburg. This copy, the story goes, had been lent to United States Minister Stevenson and never returned by him. It was asserted that he had found in it evidence confirming the Mecklenburg claimants, and, as a friend of Jefferson, had determined to retain the copy. On the other hand, there was found the following year (1838) a copy of the South Carolina *Gazette and County Journal*, carrying date of June 13, 1775, and containing an account of a meeting held at Mecklenburg May 31, together with the text of resolutions then adopted, resolutions breathing a spirit of defiance, but relating simply to the formation of a provisional government. At once the opponents of the Mecklenburg claim declared that the Cape Fear *Mercury* account would be found similar to this; the supporters of the claim arguing, *contra*, that *The Gazette and County Journal* version referred to resolutions adopted after the Declaration of Independence had been made.

Little new evidence one way or the other was discovered until recent years, but of late the researches of those interested in upholding the claims of Mecklenburg County have resulted in the unearthing of considerable data of such significance, it is contended, as to necessitate a thorough review of the entire question. Some of these discoveries, indeed, have been made since Dr. Graham's work went to press. But even without the later additions to the evidence, it is the doctor's firm conviction that the Mecklenburg claimants have proved their case. His book embraces, besides an analysis of the arguments *pro* and *con.*, and a copy of the pamphlet issued by the North Carolina Legislature in 1831, brief biographical sketches of those taking part in the much-debated meeting, and will be found decidedly interesting. It is not equally convincing, for, altho it must be conceded that he adduces more documentary evidence than did any of his predecessors, Dr. Graham has, like them, seen fit to rely largely on the testimony of assumption and hearsay already made familiar through their efforts but inadmissible in the court of history. It may be granted that he makes evident the desirability of reopening the inquiry, but a greater amount of direct evidence than he has amassed will be required to induce general belief in the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

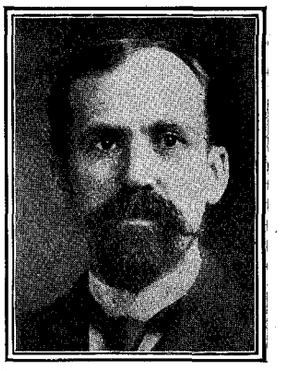
Not all of the reviewers are of our opinion. Many papers, including the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the Nashville *American*, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, the Savannah *Morning News*, the Dallas *News*, and the Louisville *Times*, declare the book "thorough and convincing," while the Louisville *Courier-Journal* affirms that Dr. Graham "has proved the authentic (*sic*) of the declaration as re-written and published," and the Boston *Herald* believes that "as a piece of historical writing, Dr. Graham's work is thorough, reliable, and timely." The St. Louis *Republic*, however, more guardedly observes that the work is chiefly interesting "as an appreciation of a group of faithful patriots."

THE PROBLEM OF THE HEREAFTER.

ENIGMAS OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. By James H. Hyslop, Ph.D., LL.D. Cloth, 427 pages. Price, $1.50 net. Herbert B. Turner & Co.

PROFESSOR HYSLOP, who until recent years was connected with the philosophical department of Columbia University, is well known as an advocate of what was, and to a large extent is still, a forlorn hope—the effort to induce men of scientific training to investigate by the methods of science those strange phenomena, alleged apparitions, spirit communications, and the like, supposed by many to have evidential value in support of the belief that there is life beyond the grave. The organization of the Society for Psychical Research, some twenty-five years ago, marked, strictly speaking, the first attempt to adventure scientifically into the mysterious borderland between the here and the hereafter; and while not a little has been accomplished by members of the society, it remains true that the great majority of scientists hold aloof from what appears to them a wholly unprofitable inquiry. It is not surprising, therefore, to find "Enigmas of Psychical Research," like its predecessor, "Science and a Future Life," a piece of special and earnest pleading in behalf of a movement which has already enlisted the active cooperation of some of the brightest intellects of two continents.

A candid student of Professor Hyslop's pages can not but admit that he makes out a strong case for closer examination of the so-called occult and spiritistic; and this without agreeing with the views he freely and with undue warmth expresses in regard to the attitude of leaders of religious and scientific thought generally to the subject that has so long engaged his attention. When the Society for Psychical Research came into being, it was perhaps pardonable to endeavor to explain away all seemingly uncanny phenomena on the hypothesis of fraud or chance coincidence; but so much well-authenticated evidence has been secured in the interim that this free-and-easy dismissal is now quite out of the question. A good deal of this evidence, culled from the society's records, is presented in the present volume, under the several chapter titles of "Crystal-Gazing," "Telepathy," "Dreams," "Apparitions," "Clairvoyance," "Premonitions," and "Mediumistic Phenomena"; and the cumulative effect, as pointing to the operation of some unexplained force or forces, is distinctly impressive. As the Philadelphia *North American* finds: "While a single experience might be negatived by reason of its exposure to charges of chance, illusion, fraud, misinterpretation, or what not, it is not so easy to break the force of a large collection of incidents, such as Professor Hyslop marshals here." Undoubtedly the time has arrived for rigid scrutiny of the various phenomena listed above, and until such scrutiny be undertaken it is idle to attempt to criticize those whose individual investigations have led them to definite conclusions and from definite conclusions to vigorous propagation of their views.



JAMES H. HYSLOP.

Professor Hyslop, be it observed, does not write as one who has fully made up his mind and is determined to make others see with his eyes On the contrary, he is careful to preserve an attitude of caution, the attitude, in short, of the trained investigator who feels that the end is not yet in sight. Perhaps this, more than anything else, is responsible for the praise his little book has elicited. The Pittsburg *Leader*, for instance, pronounces it "of great interest to those who wish to keep themselves informed about one of the foremost movements of the day." Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "A scholarly presentation of matters which . . . we shall finally understand perhaps by the efforts of such conservative and resourceful writers as the author of the work in hand." And it is the opinion of the Boston *Herald* that is is "an interesting and instructive volume on this unfathomable science." The one unfavorable review we have seen comes from the New York *Sun*, which finds the subject-matter of the book "the most tiresome and unprofitable reading in the world."

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MELODRAMA FROM POLAND.

ON THE FIELD OF GLORY. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Cloth, 344 pages. Price $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

SIENKIEWICZ makes his first appearance since his "Knights of the Cross" with a Polish story in which he introduces that superb Polish king who endeared himself to Christendom by his repulse of the "unspeakable Turk" in 1683. The invading host of the Crescent had gathered in force before the walls of Vienna. John Sobieski with 10,000 Poles, each of whom was a powerful war-engine, swept down on them like a whirlwind and routed the 250,000 in the name of the Lord of Hosts. "*Non nobis Domine, sed nomini tuo da gloriam*" was the glorious slogan as Sobieski hurled his fiery subjects against the Moslems.

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

To a patriotic Polish author there could hardly be a more inspiring theme. But Sienkiewicz subordinates it to a charming love-story, making the spectacular parting of Sobieski and his forces for the "Field of Glory" only a splendid episode. The novel pictures Polish character and life graphically, and the color is new and vivid almost to rawness.

An orphan ward of an old nobleman, Pan Gideon, is enamored of an impoverished Pole, Yatsek Tachevski. Panna Anulka Sieninski is something of a coquette and trifles rather dangerously with her poor but proud lover. Misfortunes chasten her, and they are wedded at last in the presence of John Sobieski and his beautiful queen, Pan Yatsek at once starting with his royal leader for the repulse of the Turk.

This is the simple theme. The obstacles to the course of true love and the subordinate characters introduced are the main interest and the most artistic part of the novel, which, it must be confessed, is tremendously melodramatic at times, but always acceptably so. The story opens with Pan Gideon and Panna Anulka lost in the snow during a sleighing excursion. Wolves and wild boars gather thickly around them and are dispersed by a number of young men, who had gone forth to rescue travelers from danger, and who take this rescued party to their house. Four of these odd chevaliers are brothers, the Bukoyemskis, the most amusing blend of simplicity, ignorance, heroic aspiration, and pride imaginable. They are terrible swashbucklers and bullies and soon offend the hero Tachevski, "a young noble of medium stature," with "splendid dark eyes," and "as lean as a splinter." His gloomy smile showed "white perfect teeth," and when the artless Bukoyemskis aroused his anger "he turned and measured them one after another with glances which were ice cold and as sharp as a sword edge." Of course, the reader expects much of this youth, in whom poverty, pride, and love are united to disdainful courage, and he is not disappointed, for Pan Tachevski worsts the four blusterers in succession, whereupon they admire him greatly.

A good deal of pleasure awaits the reader of "On the Field of Glory," for a Pole paints Poles and their ways to the life, and gives the color of "the fair land of Poland under the heroic Sobieski." The theme is not very exalted, altho the subject would imply that, but the material is novel and charmingly handled. Probably, however, Sienkiewicz would be surprised himself if anybody called "On the Field of Glory" a great book, altho it is, as the New York *Globe* says, "romantic, dramatic, poetic, and intensely human by turn." The Boston *Herald*, we observe, rates it "much in advance in absorbing interest of 'The Knights of the Cross,'" the New York *Tribune* finds it "entertaining and illuminating," and it is to the Brooklyn *Eagle* "a strongly told, a vigorously dramatic story."

A CAPITAL FIRST NOVEL.

THE PRINCESS OLGA. By Ervin Wardman. Cloth, 315 pages. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

"THE Princess Olga" is essentially a novel of the Zenda-Graustark school. It deals in archaisms, in anachronisms, in strange commingling of modernity and medievalism. It abounds in action of a peculiarly twentieth-century type and in doings that vividly recall the fifteenth century. But it has a freshness, an individuality, that invest it with a wholly unborrowed interest. In fact, it is imitative and hackneyed only so far as concerns its setting. Like those who have plowed before him this field of romance, Mr. Wardman has resorted to the device of transporting his New-World *dramatis personæ* to a hot-bed of Old-World and old-time intrigue, in a petty principality, a lingering kingdom of Southeastern Europe not to be found on the maps. But his treatment and his point of view are distinctively his own, and, for a first novel, his is a finished and striking production.

The interest centers almost altogether about the fortunes of two people—needless to say, the sweethearts of the tale. Each is finely vizualized. The man is an American, alert, aggressive, strenuous, resourceful, above all, masterful; the woman possesses most of these characteristics, and to them adds beauty, tenderness, and imagination, in the last of which the man is singularly lacking. Her imagination, however, proves the heroine's undoing. Long years of exile from her native Crevonia, to the throne of which delectable land she believes herself the legitimate successor, have raised within her unduly exalted dreams of the magnitude, the splendor, the importance of the kingdom, which, as a matter of fact, preserves its independence only because of the mutual antagonisms of the two great Powers between whose borders it lies. As the death of the reigning monarch approaches, the claimant princess hurries from America to raise the banner of revolt, and, if only through insurrection, to come into her own. But there are other claimants—no fewer than three more; and forces beneath which the Princess's will must bend or break have already decided upon the succession.

These forces are not, as may be supposed, the rival Powers; they are—and here Mr. Wardman strikes a new note—the forces of capital, the bankers, the traders, the captains of industry, whose will is supreme over that of even titular rulers. In the heart of Crevonia there exists—O magic word—a "concession," whence is drawn rich store of mineral and timber wealth. To the traffickers in this wealth nothing could be more distasteful than a revolution, for revolutions mean trade stoppages. Wherefore the man of the tale, the energetic, almost superhuman American, is commissioned to organize, in the depths of the concession's timber lands, an army that will insure the peaceful succession of the magnates' nominee—who, unfortunately, is not the Princess Olga. The task thus assumed the American prosecutes loyally, albeit it involves him in a desperate duel with the fair claimant herself, with whom he has been in love from the very beginning of the story. In the end—but everybody can guess the end.

ERVIN WARDMAN.

The book, it must be said, is packed with absurdities. It could hardly be otherwise when the machinery of the tale includes such incongruities as automobiles, cafés Martin, self-cocking revolvers, antiquated muskets, obsolete moated castles, walled towns. But in spite of all this Mr. Wardman has succeeded in making it remarkably realistic. More than this his is, as the New York *Sun* points out, "a clean story, with nothing to offend in situation or suggestion." The reviewers have praised it warmly, altho some feel, with the Chicago *Tribune*, that at times the hero's power seems "exaggerated." The Brooklyn *Eagle* believes that one "will go far before he finds a tale which will give him as much genuine pleasure and satisfaction." "Its wealth of incident and action," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "holds the attention to the end"; and the New York *Times Saturday Review* pronounces it "a story that is worth picking up."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

WEYMER JAY MILLS'S "The Ghosts of Their Ancestors" (Fox, Duffield, $1.25) is a whimsical satire on the exclusiveness of blue blood. Its pages are redolent of the old-time flavor of the eighteenth-century Gotham in which its scenes are laid; and if its author has not fully availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his pleasing conceit of summoning the ghosts of long-dead Knickerbockers to advance the love and fortunes of a charming daughter of the house of Knickerbocker, he has at least written a little tale calculated to while away an hour or so in most agreeable fashion. The publishers have given the book a dainty setting in keeping with its theme.

"THE PUBLIC MEN of our time are much talked of, but little known. It is the aim of this book to make their personalities clear, to make visible human beings and not mere names out of them." These words convey admirably the purpose and accomplishment of Charles W. Thompson's "Party Leaders of the Time" (Dillingham, $1.75 net). As Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, Mr. Thompson has enjoyed facilities for studying at close range the men who are making American history at the National Capital, and he writes of these men with an understanding, incisiveness, and virility that leave clear-cut portraits on the reader's consciousness. His subjects include the President, the leaders in the Senate and House of Representatives, several deceased as well as living Cabinet members, and, "out in the field," Messrs. Bryan, Weaver, Durham, Higgins, and Woodruff. His studies are liberally punctuated with anecdote and afford lively as well as instructive reading.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"On Common Ground."—Sydney H. Preston. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"The Taxation of the Liquor Trade."—Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. (Macmillan & Co., London, $3.25.)

"Plant Breeding."—L. H. Bailey. (The Macmillan Co., $1.25.)

"What Would One Have?"—(James H. West Co., $1 net.)

"The Biology of the Frog."—Samuel J. Holmes. (The Macmillan Co., $1.60.)

"In Quest of Light."—Goldwin Smith. (The Macmillan Co.)

"Studies in Socialism."—Jean Jaures. (Independent Labor Party.)

"Studies in English Syntax."—C. Alphonso Smith. (Ginn & Co., 55 cents.)

"Out of Due Time."—Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Tales of a Wayside Inn."—Longfellow. (The Macmillan Co.)

"How to Live the Simple Life."—Calvin Pater. (T. Werner Laurie, London.)

"The Doctor and the Simpler Life."—C. W. Saleeby. (The Pall Mall Press, London.)

"The N'th Foot in War."—M. B. Stewart. (Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City.)

"Five Years a Dragoon."—Percival G. Lowe. (Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City.)

"Book of Verse."—Leontine Stanfield. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 25 cents.)

"The Duty of Imperial Thinking," and other essays.—W. L. Watkinson, D.D. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.00 net.)

"Raising the Average."—Don O. Shelton. (Fleming H. Revell Co., 50 cents net.)

"The Misses Make-Believe."—Mary Stuart Boyd. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"The Picture of Dorian Gray."—Oscar Wilde. (Brentano, $1.50.)

"The Life of a Star."—Clara Morris. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Struggle for Self-Government."—Lincoln Steffens. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.20 net.)

"By Wit of Woman."—Arthur W. Marchmont. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $1.50.)

"How to Look at Pictures."—Robert Clermont Witt. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.40 net.)

"Down in Porto Rico."—George Milton Fowles. (Eaton & Mains, 75 cents net.)

"By Love's Sweet Rule."—G. E. Jackson. (The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, $1.00.)

"The Exodus: An Epic on Liberty."—Francis Everard Roche. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.50.)

"The Wire Tappers."—Arthur Stringer. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Brownie Primer."—Palmer Cox. (The Century Co.)

"Personality and Power."—Rev. G. H. S. Walpole. (Elliot Stock, London.)

"The Discoverers and Explorers of America."—Charles Morris. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25 net.)

"Mystery of the West."—Henry Nehemiah Dodge. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.00 net.)

"The Praying Skipper."—Ralph D. Paine. (The Outing Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"Man, the Social Creator."—Henry Demarest Lloyd. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.00.)

"Thrills of a Bell Boy."—S. E. Kiser. (Forbes & Co., Chicago, 60 cents.)

"Verdi."—Albert Visetti. (George Bell & Sons, London.)

"Confederate Operations in Canada and New York"—John W. Headley. (The Neale Publishing Co., $2.00.)

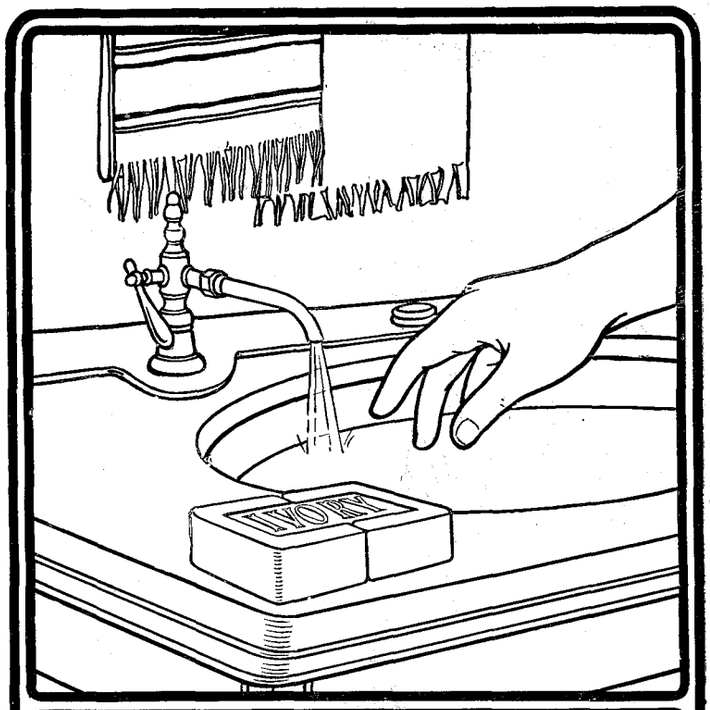
"Miss New York."—Edmund Blair Pancake. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"A Few Neighbors."—Henry A. Shute. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.00 net.)

"Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage."—Joutel. (Joseph McDonough, Albany, N. Y., $5.00 net.)

"Apostolic Succession and the Problem of Unity."—Rev. Edward McCrady. (University Press, Sewanee, Tenn., $1.10 net.)

"Recollections of Thirteen Presidents."—John S. Wise. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.50 net.)



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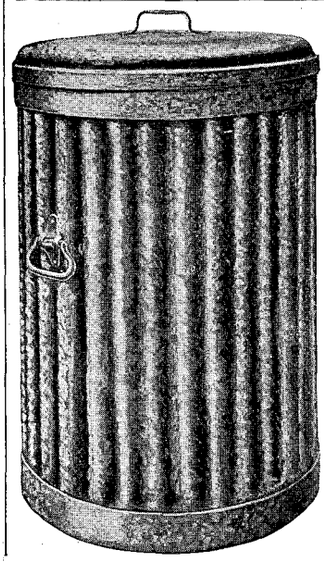

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CURRENT POETRY.

One Came Before Me.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

One came before me, winged and wondrous eyed,
And laughing spake, "Behold me, I am Love!"
And I, the thrice deceived, made answer, "Prove
That thou art he indeed—the Undenied."
And straight Love's laughter fled him and he sighed
And in his eyes I saw the great tears move
(Oh, wistful tears!); and at the sight thereof,
"Now by thy tears I know thee, Love," I cried.
Ah, many little, lesser gods there be
Whose laughter is as lovely as Love's own.
What wonder they delude us through the years.
Thus only may we guess the Deity
When suddenly one day, his laughter flown,
Love lifts a face made exquisite with tears.

—*From The Booklover's Magazine* (May).

The Diver.

BY LILY A. LONG.

I have plunged into life, O God,
As a diver into the sea,
Knowing and heeding naught
Save thine old command to me
To go and seek for thy pearl,
Hidden wherever it be.

And the waters are in my eyes;
They clutch at my straining breath;
They beat in my ears; yet, "Seek"
My heart still whispereth,
And I grope, and forbear to call
On the easy rescuer, Death.

For thy pearl must be here in the sands,
If ever a warrant there be
For that old command of thine
To plunge into life and see.
So I search, for I trust in thy truth,
O thou Lord of the Truth, and of me.

—*From Harper's Magazine* (May).

A Song of Remembrance.

BY ETHEL EDWARDS.

I and my heart alone,
In a world so fair,
Found nothing to call our own
Of all that was there.

I and my heart forgot,
In the tears that we shed,
All but the things that are not; . . .
All but the dead.

—*From The Academy* (London).

Ah, Sweet is Tipperary.

BY DAVIS A. MCCARTHY.

Ah, sweet is Tipperary, in the springtime of the year,
When the hawthorn's whiter than the snow,
When the feathered folk assemble and the air is all a-tremble
With their singing and their winging to and fro;
When queenly Slievenamon puts her verdant vesture on,
And smiles to hear the news the breezes bring;

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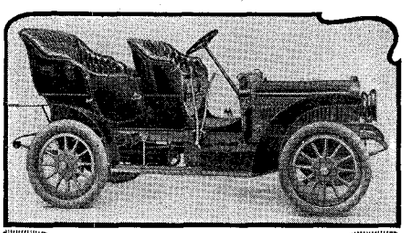

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When the sun begins to glance on the rivulets that dance—
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,
When the mists are rising from the lea,
When the Golden Vale is smiling with a beauty all beguiling
And the Suir goes crooning to the sea;
When the shadows and the showers only multiply the flowers
That the lavish hand of May will fling;
When in unfrequented ways, fairy music softly plays—
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,
When life like the year is young,
When the soul is just awaking like a lily blossom breaking,
And love words linger on the tongue;
When the blue of Irish skies is the hue of Irish eyes,
And love dreams cluster and cling
Round the heart and round the brain, half of pleasure, half of pain—
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

From "A Round of Rimes" (Review Publishing Co.)

San Francisco.

BY HARRY H. KEMP.

The God of Magnificent Cities, who maketh a fact of a dream,
And mountains of masses of granite to the tune of shrill whistles and steam—
He said: "I will build me a city of temple and market and quay,
To commerce with tropical islands and yellow hordes over the sea."

BREAD DYSPEPSIA

The Digesting Element Left Out.

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape-sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long-continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested, and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race to-day.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks, and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

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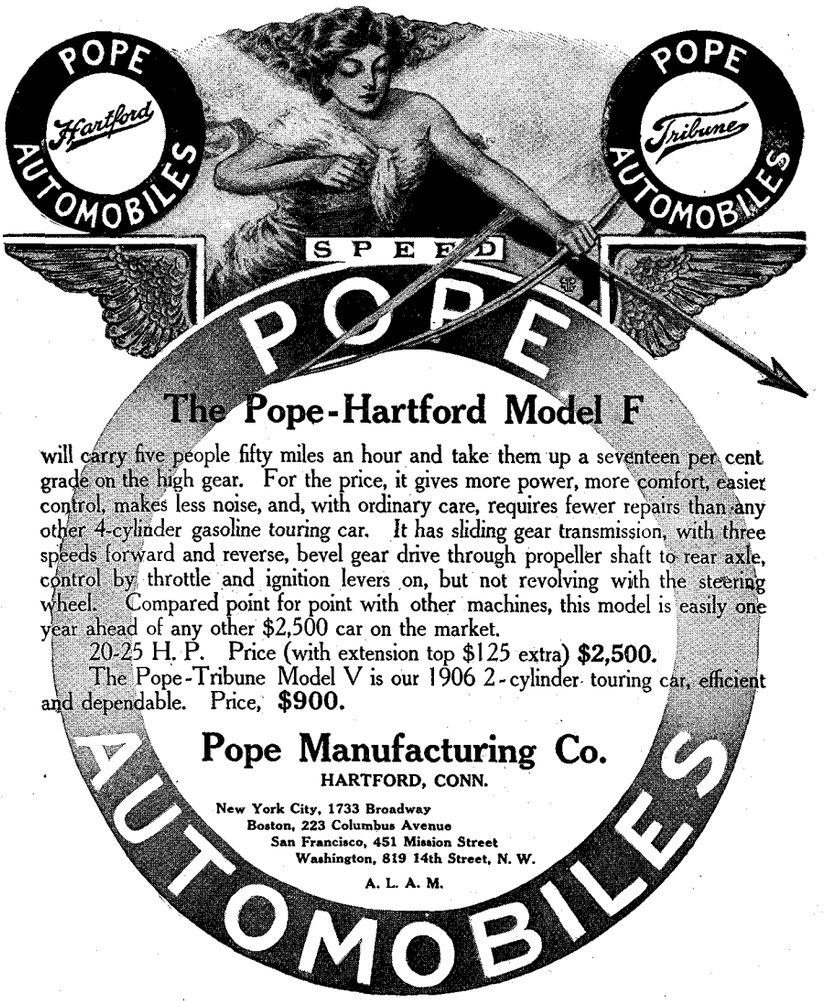

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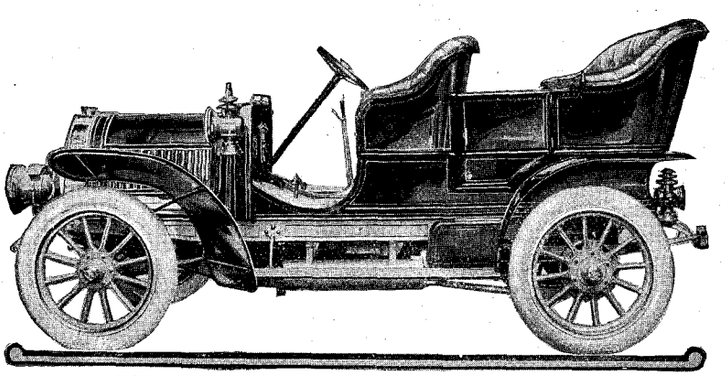

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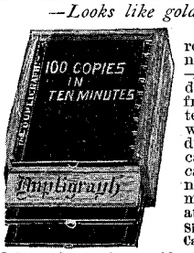

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A quitter never gets started except down stream. For him a log to drift on and over the falls.

A light-weight can never do anything but paddle a canoe with a pretty girl in it on a backwater. For him stick in the mud on the bank.

A fool you can never count on. He may dive over the falls in despair or rock the canoe, for fun, get tangled in the bow line and drown in shallow water.

But if you are a real man, or a real woman, young or old, there is a secure place for you, on a sincere, serious, systematized sales staff that simply *won't* let you fall out or fail—the sales staff of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

One man made $1950, commissions, bonuses and prizes, in three months recently. A woman made $1810. Neither worked as hard to earn it as most men do to get less.

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So the clangor of sledges went tinkling to the wondering face of the sun.
As ants scale the trunks of high cedars his masons crept on, one by one,
Along huge skeleton scaffolds, sure footed, practised of eye,
And guided the long steel girders which swung through the spaces of sky.
And thus there was builded a city, a million spired youth, a world-mart,
Which roared like a sea-shell with noises of traffic and labor and art.

In the course of the days and the seasons the Titan of Earthquake awoke:
The human-placed burden it irked him and weighed on his neck like a yoke;
So merely he turneth him over with a primitive savage's mirth,
And sendeth out smoke from his nostrils, and tosseth a handful of earth.
And the lordly tall buildings collapsed, of the strength of their sinews beguiled,
As a playhouse of blocks tumbles down at the blow of a petulant child.

Said the God of Magnificent Cities, the placer of granite and beam:
"My Rome is the laughter of nations, my Carthage and Athens a dream;
My olden Assyrian cities, and those of the Pharaohs of old,
Are one with the kisses of Helen, are one with a tale that is told,
The haunt of the sun-loving lizard and jackal, the awe of the band
Of wandering nomads which blunder upon them half buried in sand.
But I will rebuild me this city and shape it to grandeur again;
For I never have meant it for marmots, but as habitation for men."

Lo! once more the church bells, the whistles, the ships that go through out the bay,
With forward sweep, and the sea gulls a-wing in the wake of their way!
And once again the hammers, the noises of traffic, the cry
Of artizan voices, the atomlike builders who climb in the sky!

O God of Magnificent Cities, O piler of granite and beam,
The nations are waiting and watching to see Thee refashion Thy dream.

—*From the Independent* (May 12).

PERSONAL.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—A real Indian prince, with wealth uncounted, and honored at home as one of the two chief native rulers, comes to our shores in the most unostentatious manner. He is here, he says, to study the great steel industry of America, and to get some ideas which he can apply in the enlargement of his public-school system in India. "If I have a hobby," he is reported in the New York *World* as saying, "it is education and free schools. We already have free schools in a part of my State, and I hope to have them throughout the whole." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, in the following brief editorial, gives a good sketch of his Highness, Maharaja, Gaekwar of Baroda, Sayaji Row III., as he is officially entitled:

The Gaekwar of Baroda is one of the most interesting foreign visitors received by this country in recent years. Under his rule Baroda has become about the most progressive of the Indian native States. It has an area of 8,226 square miles and a population of over 2,000,000. That is to say, it is considerably larger than the State of Massachusetts and is almost as thickly populated. The Gaekwar is not an independent monarch, as Baroda is a feudatory State under the protection and indirect control

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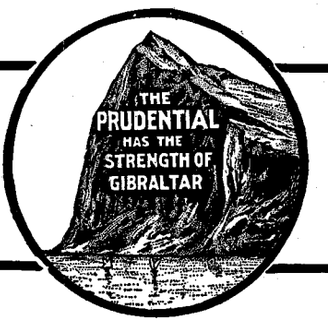

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of the Viceroy of India, but there is none among the native rulers more fully trusted nor allowed a freer hand by the British Government. His English education seems to have thoroughly westernized him. In all his ideas of government and in his mode of life he appears to be altogether an Englishman and not at all an Eastern potentate. A Mahratta prince, of the purest blood, who will sell the ancestral treasures of the crown for the benefit of his people, as the Gaekwar has done, has advanced very far from Mahratta traditions. How much of the old Orientalism he may retain under the surface, circumstances have not yet revealed. He is an interesting personage, to whom the British Government points with pride as a living proof of the success of its method of governing foreign possessions.

When the Pitchfork Rests.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is a man of remarkable versatility. His knowledge of English and classic literature, displayed on the floor of the Senate in the midst of his highly colored orations, has often caused surprise among those of his acquaintances who are unfamiliar with his methods of study. *The Saturday Evening Post* throws a little light on his early training and cites an amusing incident arising out of the Senator's peculiar habits:

Mr. Tillman was a farmer up to the time when, at the age of forty-three, he became Governor of South Carolina, and until then he lived quietly on his farm ten miles from a railroad. He inherited from his uncle a large and carefully selected library, the books also being carefully annotated by this uncle, who was a man of great intellectual strength and literary taste. It was Mr. Tillman's habit every day about noon,

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not quit drinking it, even if it took my life, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around at all. Had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time during the night.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one day it came over me and I asked myself, What is the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee, and got some Postum Food Coffee to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions, and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee, because I had the Postum, which I like better than I liked the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside.

"My sister-in-law, who visited me this summer, had been an invalid for some time, much as I was. I got her to quit coffee and drink Postum. She gained five pounds in three weeks, and I never saw such a change in any one's health."

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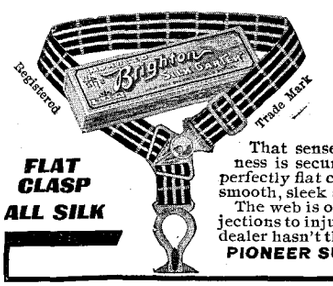

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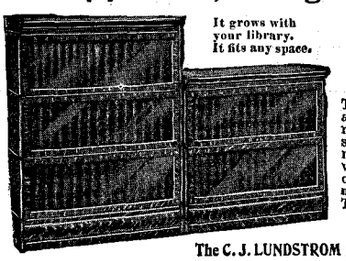

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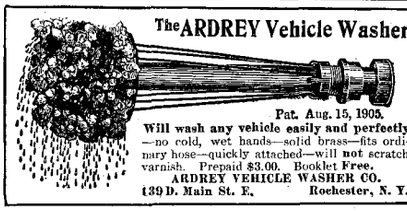

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during all these years, to come in from his fields and lie down on the floor of his piazza, propping his head and shoulders up against a pillow resting on the back of an inverted chair, and in this position with a book in his hands he would read for hours. He is a man of wonderful power of concentration, and he would become so absorbed in his book that he would forget all else around him, including his large family of children, who frequently were playing not only around but over him.

When Mr. Tillman came to Washington as Senator he gave up this habit, probably because the piazzas were not convenient for improvising this favorite lounge, part floor and part chair, but he did not give it up altogether when he moved to Columbia to become Governor. One day a visitor came upon the portico of the Governor's mansion, and, to his surprise and bewilderment, saw a man lying down on the floor near the door, reading a book. The man did not look up, and the visitor, after some hesitation, rang the doorbell over his head. Still the man continued undisturbed, reading. In a few minutes the servant came, and the visitor asked to see the Governor.

"Law!" exclaimed the old negro somewhat chagrined, being concerned for the dignity of the house and the State, "dey de Gov'ner down dar on de flo'."

Elsewhere in the same paper appears an anecdote in which former Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, also figures. The two Senators are close friends, we read, but this did not prevent an occasional encounter when both men were in the Senate.

Chandler . . . had a habit of jumping in when Tillman was speaking, goading him to fury—for Chandler has a waspish way with him—and then sitting down and watching Tillman perform.

Tillman took it all in good part and now they are bosom companions. After Tillman had been put in charge of the Railroad-Rate bill in the Senate he consulted Chandler about his report. Chandler took the manuscript and read it carefully. He came to a sentence which concluded: "men so rich they do not know within a score of millions how much they own or, more properly speaking, how much they have stolen from the people."

"I think, Tillman," said Chandler, "that I would change that word 'stolen' to 'seized.'"

"You would do what?" asked Tillman in amazement.

"Change that word 'stolen' to 'seized.'"

Senator Tillman took the report and studied the sentence a long time. Then he sighed and said:

"All right, I'll change it; but 'seized' is almighty conservative for me."

Dr. Crapsey of Rochester.—Dr. Algernon Sidney Crapsey, upon whose religious beliefs the ecclesiastical courts of the Episcopal Church have been sitting in judgment, is greatly beloved by his parishioners in Rochester, says the New York *Tribune*. Some of the reasons for this regard may perhaps be deduced from the following anecdotes of Dr. Crapsey's life which the same paper has collected:

When Dr. Crapsey first came to St. Andrew's some of his friends gave him a new overcoat. One cold winter's day an acquaintance saw him standing on a street corner talking to a thinly clad beggar who had approached him and asked for alms. He was shivering with the cold, and Dr. Crapsey, without a moment's hesitancy, took the new coat and helped the beggar into it.

Not long ago Dr. Crapsey heard of a family in the community which had the diphtheria. Every member of the family was sick with the dread disease, and no one would go near them for fear of contracting it. They were poor and destitute. Altho they were not connected with his church, Dr. Crapsey went to them as soon as he heard of their sore straits. At the risk of his own health he entered the house and proceeded to set things straight. Finding an apron of the housewife's behind the door, he put it on, took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and washed all the dirty dishes which had accumulated. He then provided for the needs of the family and did all that he could to help them through their trouble.

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Continued on page 816.

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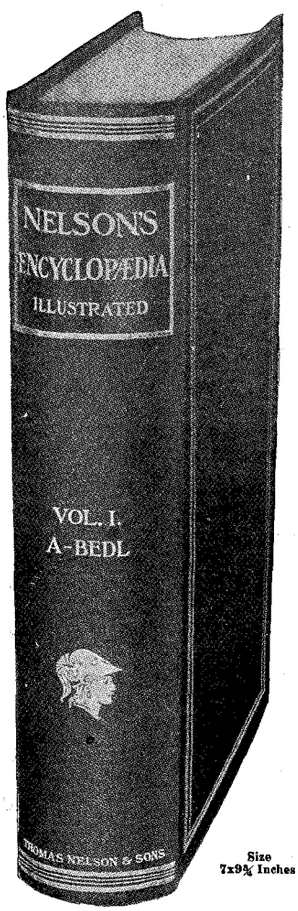

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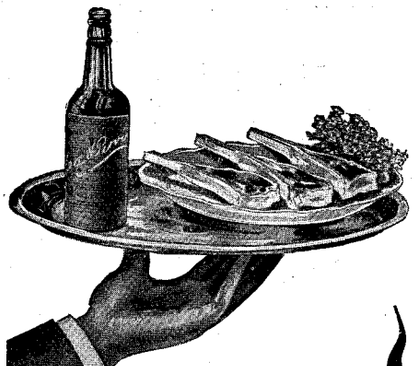

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Never bites the tongue—purest and highest-grade smoking tobacco made. *Not sold by dealers, but direct to smokers in perfect condition*

Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for a large sample pouch and booklet; both will be a delight to you.

FRENCH TOBACCO COMPANY
Dept. F Statesville, N. C.

Continued from page 814.

saves any of it. He never has money ahead for any length of time. Altho the church is supposed to possess a poor-fund it is not kept up and Dr. Crapsey exercises his charity from his own pocket. On the day before Christmas, two years ago, one of the members of his church entered a grocery store in the neighborhood. The grocer pointed to two long rows of half-bushel market-baskets on the floor filled with fowls, vegetables, and all sorts of delicacies of the season for a Christmas dinner, and said:

"Do you see those baskets? Well, your rector has been here and has picked out and ordered everything that's in them. They have got to be delivered to-day to different poor families in this part of the city. Other philanthropists come here sometimes to get things for the poor, but they look around and ask: 'Haven't you got something cheaper? I want it for some poor people.' But Dr. Crapsey comes in and insists on my giving him the best of everything."

Dr. Crapsey once had reason to regret that he had named one of his younger sons after himself. A number of years ago, when Algernon, Jr., was a lad of rather tender years, he noticed an announcement that a pig was to be raffled at a saloon on a near-by corner. He thought that his happiness in this world would be complete if he could only get that pig, and he consequently decided to enter the raffle. Making the requisite 5-cent purchase which gave him the chance on the "squealer" he was asked to sign his name to the list. He responded by signing "Algernon S. Crapsey." This list was afterwards placed in the window of the saloon and it had not been there long when people began to notice the astounding fact that Dr. Crapsey's name appeared among those of the gamblers. Some one went to him to ask him about it, and he repaired to the spot in all haste. He was not a little embarrassed over the situation and proceeded to adjust matters at once, both at the saloon and at home.

A New York Philanthropist.—Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York, at the age of fifty-four, has decided to devote the remaining years of his life to philanthropic pursuits. For the past twenty-five years, says the New York *Tribune*, he has been actively engaged in the business of developing railroads and mining companies. Unlike some financiers, he was always constructive in his methods. The *Tribune* cites an instance:

He bought a narrow-gage line out in Utah for $100,000. The gage was changed to the standard and the coal-fields along the line, estimated to contain 200,000,000 tons of fuel, were developed. The system which grew out of this was known as the Rio Grande Western Railway and was valued at $15,000,000 when it was sold to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company in 1892. In the same way he took the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute and, after developing it, sold it to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1902.

The *Tribune* proceeds to show that even while building up the present fortune upon which he is able to retire, Mr. Peabody has always contributed generously to many deserving causes. The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, the University of Georgia, the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn have all been recipients of his favors.

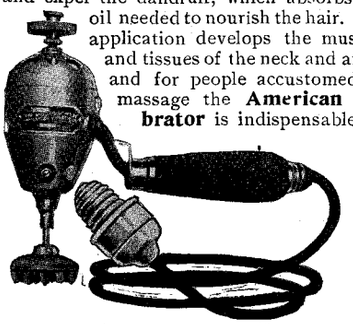
He has never been a politician, but occasionally certain political issues have aroused him to very vigorous action. "I never wanted to hold office but once," he is quoted by a friend as saying. "That was three years ago, when I would have liked to be Governor in order to have an opportunity to appoint a superintendent of insurance."

That his philanthropy is of a practical, every-day nature, and not the mere mechanical ridding himself of superfluous money is shown by this occurrence which the *Tribune* records:

Mr. Peabody is a great employer of labor at his summer place at Caldwell, Lake George. He has a

The American Portable Vibrator

Is endorsed and used by the most celebrated physicians. It prevents wrinkles and blackheads, and permanently beautifies and preserves the complexion. Its use will increase the circulation of the scalp, loosen the skin, and expel the dandruff, which absorbs the oil needed to nourish the hair. Its application develops the muscles and tissues of the neck and arms, and for people accustomed to massage the **American Vibrator** is indispensable.



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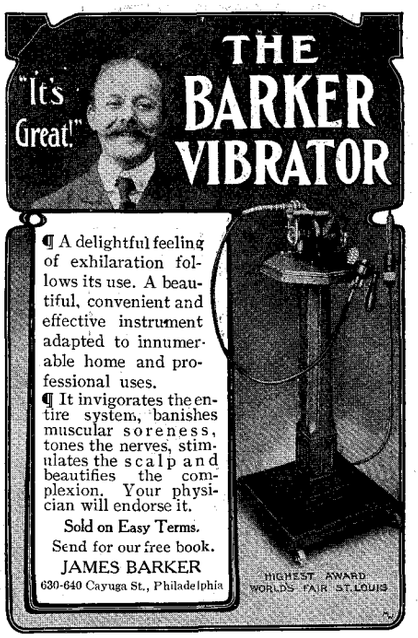

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¶ It invigorates the entire system, banishes muscular soreness, tones the nerves, stimulates the scalp and beautifies the complexion. Your physician will endorse it.

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large tract of land there which he is developing by the construction of drives, etc.

Some of his neighbors at Caldwell think he is too liberal in his treatment of labor. Last winter, while at his home there, he observed some of the workmen going to their work at 6 and 6:30 o'clock in the morning. He thought how unpleasant it must be for the wives of those men to get up early as they had to do in order to get breakfast for the men, and that perhaps they would enjoy seeing more of their husbands, so he put his workmen on an eight-hour day. All of the other employers in the neighborhood were obliged to do the same, for they knew that Mr. Peabody employed more labor than any one else, and the best would naturally seek employment from him.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

That Settled It.—"Why do you think the plaintiff insane?" a witness, examined as to somebody's mental condition, was asked by the counsel at a trial.

"Because," replied the witness, "he is continually going about asserting that he is the Prophet Mohammed."

"And pray, sir," retorted the learned gentleman of the wig, "do you think that when a person declares he is the Prophet Mohammed that is a clear proof of his insanity?"

"I do."

"Why?"

"Because," answered the witness, regarding his questioner with easy complacency, "I happen to be the Prophet Mohammed myself."—*Tit-Bits*.

Too Much Sympathy.—"Does your rheumatism bother you much?" "I should say it did. Every idiot I meet asks questions about it."—*Cleveland Leader*.

Home, Sweet Home.

(*New York Version.*)

Through flats and apartments
Tho we may roam,
Be they ever so charming,
They're too *dear* for home.

—*Puck*.

All He Needed.—A number of Wall-street men at luncheon one day were discussing the remarkable ability of a certain operator in the street to weather any financial storm.

"Why," said one of the financiers, "that chap's a wonder. I don't know how many times they've had

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"Flexo" *Button and Clasp* hang flat—*do not tug or chafe*, whether you wear knee or full length drawers. *No other garter* can give you this sort of *summer service.*

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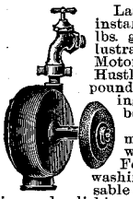

Large variety. They attach to any faucet instantly—run on 20 lbs. pressure, but on 80 lbs. generate ⅛ to ½ horse-power. Fully illustrated and explained in the Union Water Motor Book, sent free. Outfit No. 5, the Union Hustler motor, cast-iron case, weighs 3½ pounds, with emery wheel, polishing and buffing wheels, polishing compound, leather belting, wrench, etc., complete $3.00.

Outfit No. 3, The Edgar power faucet motor, 6 in. wheel, cast-iron case with wood pulley, belting, and wrench, $6.00. For power purposes such as running a washing-machine. Our motors are indispensable about the home and factory for cleaning and polishing, sharpening and grinding.

Money refunded if motors are not satisfactory. Order to-day or write for booklet. (*Call and see exhibit.*)

The Edgar Manufact'g Co., Dept. M, 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Let Me Send You a Case of My Home-Made Grape-Juice Free to Try

I want you to try my unfermented grape-juice. It's the pure, delicious, old-fashioned kind. I've been putting it up for a good many years now, using the best grapes from my own and my neighbors' vineyards.

My grape-juice is not only prescribed by doctors as the best possible food-drink for invalids and growing children, but it is a delightfully tempting beverage for daily use by the whole family. It is just the pure juice of full, ripe Concord grapes, pressed almost immediately after they leave the vines. It has the rich fruity flavor and the tempting, pungent tang of the fresh grape.

Each bottle is sealed air-tight and then sterilized to kill every germ that might cause fermentation or decay. My grape-juice will keep for years in any climate.

City folks, who visited our town every summer, began to order grape-juice from me, all the year 'round. During the last few years, I've shipped many a case as far, even, as San Francisco.

I make two kinds of unfermented grape-juice—both strictly non-alcoholic. Some people like one better, some the other. My own favorite I call my "Puritan" juice. It's made from the fresh uncooked grape, has a beautiful clear color and the most delicate fresh grape flavor imaginable. It won't discolor lips or teeth. The other is the "Old-Fashioned" kind, with which you're probably more familiar. I heat the grapes in making this kind. The juice is a dark purple color, more "meaty," fuller-flavored, and will stand more diluting than any other grape-juice I know of.

I'd like to have you try both kinds and decide for yourself which you like better.

Now Here is My Offer

You needn't send me one cent in advance. Just fill out and mail me the attached coupon, stating whether you want 12 quarts or 24 pints. I'll send all "Puritan" or all "Old-Fashioned" juice—or, better still, half of each kind—just as you prefer. I'll prepay all freight to any place east of the Mississippi or north of the Ohio River. If you live beyond these points you must pay the freight west of the Mississippi or south of the Ohio River—I'll pay it that far.

You may drink a whole bottle of each kind as a sample. If you don't decide that it's the most delicious grape-juice you ever tasted, just freight the remaining bottles back to me within one week of receipt at my expense. And what you've used won't cost you a penny!

If you want to keep the whole case (as I know you will) send me P. O. or express money order for $5.50 for the 12 quarts or $5.75 for the 24 pints.

Now I surely couldn't make this liberal offer if I didn't know that mine is the best and purest grape-juice you can buy anywhere at any price—could I?

Address me thus:

MRS. MARY MORRISON
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COUPON

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Mrs. Mary Morrison, Paw Paw, Mich.

I accept the trial offer you make in the Literary Digest.

Please send me 12 quarts of {Puritan / Old-Fashioned / Assorted} / 24 pints

grape juice. I will either return all but 2 bottles, or remit for entire shipment within one week of receipt.

Name_____

Street No._____

Town_____ County_____

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It Does

YES, IT WRITES underneath the platen, called "blind writer" and "out-of-date"—but that doesn't prove anything.

If you had a well of fine water and couldn't get it out, you'd want a pump. Now, if ten different kinds of pumps were offered and you could try them all, wouldn't you choose the one that would bring up the most water with the least effort, quickly? It's the water you want; you wouldn't care whether the pump had a crooked handle or a straight nozzle.

You have writing to do, that's why you need a typewriter. Of course, you can still write with a pen or pencil, and so can water be brought up by a bucket and chain; but few do it that way any more—time is too valuable.

A pump, then, is valuable for the water it will bring up; a mill, for the grain it will grind; and a typewriter, for the writing it will produce. It doesn't make any difference whether the typewriter is visible, or whether its writing is in sight or underneath the platen; whether it's an old-timer or a new-comer. What you want is the typewriter that will turn out the most good work in the shortest time with the least effort, and keep on doing it year in and year out—it's the results that count.

Any salesman can say his is the "best" typewriter; the copyright has run out on "best." But the

Fay-Sholes Typewriter

will turn out more good, clean-cut work of all kinds in a given time than is possible on any other typewriter built. More still, do it with less effort, and continue to do it longer.

Other typewriters may be represented to be the fastest, but they're not. If they were, the **Fay-Sholes** wouldn't have won fifteen times out of sixteen in public contests.

These things are all history, and history records facts. The **Fay-Sholes** won because it is the fastest and easiest machine to operate and can be depended upon.

All we ask of you is to give one of our salesmen fifteen minutes of your time, if you are in or near any important city, to explain how a Fay-Sholes Typewriter will pay for itself in your office in from twelve to eighteen months, and satisfy you and your stenographer with ample proof by furnishing a **Fay-Sholes** for a **Ten Days' Free Test** on your work in your office; after which, if you're not thoroughly convinced that the Fay-Sholes does all that we claim it will do, our man will remove the machine at our expense.

If you are located where we have no selling agency, we can arrange it by mail so you can deal with us just as safely, easily, and with as much satisfaction as if you called at our office.

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him against the wall, yet he always contrives to get away."

"I have heard it said," observed another, "that Blank is resourceful enough to make a living on a desert island."

"Yes, he could do that, too," affirmed the first speaker, "if there were another man on the island."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Good Memory.—THE LENDER—"All right, I'll lend you $5, but don't forget that you owe it to me."

THE BORROWER—"My dear fellow, I shall never forget it as long as I live."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Corn-Fed Humorist.—It is not alone the American of the cities or of the brisk West or social Pullman smoker who is a native story-teller. The dweller in the isolated valley of the Southern mountains, who knows not the shriek of the locomotive, and whose experience of the world is bounded by the red-clay roads in his home country, likes his little joke as well as the best *farceur* of them all. Two gentlemen were traveling in one of the hill counties of Kentucky not long ago, bound on an exploration for pitch pine. They had been driving for two hours without encountering a human being, when they came in sight of a cabin in a clearing. It was very still. The hogs lay where they had fallen, the thin claybank mule grazed 'round and 'round in a neat circle, to save the trouble of walking, and one lean, lank man, whose garments were the color of the claybank mule, leaned against a tree and let time roll by.

"Wonder if he can speak," said one traveler to the other.

The two approached the man, whose yellowish eyes regarded them without apparent curiosity.

"How do you do?" said the Northerner.

"Howdy?" remarked the Southerner, languidly.

"Pleasant country."

"Fur them thet likes it."

"Lived here all your life?"

The Southerner spat pensively in the dust.

"Not yit," he said.—*The Reader.*

No Wonder He Wept.—Addressing a political gathering the other day a speaker gave his hearers a touch of the pathetic. "I miss," he said, brushing away a not unmanly tear, "I miss many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."—*London Globe.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

May 11.—The Russian Council of the Empire, or upper house of Parliament, is opened in St. Petersburg. Count Witte, the former Premier, appears as a member.

May 12.—The Turkish Government agrees to evacuate Tabah, in accord with British demands. The Sultan wishes the whole question of the Egyptian boundary to be submitted to international arbitration.

A demonstration declaring for amnesty of political prisoners marks the second session of the lower house of the Russian Parliament.

May 13.—Reports from London state that the committee of British policy-holders of the New York Mutual Life has approved the proposal of the North British and Mercantile Company to take over $45,000,000 of policies.

May 14.—Commander Kuzmich, of the port of St. Petersburg, is assassinated by a workman in the new Admiralty works. Over 200,000 workmen strike work on the Russian May-day and celebrate in the capital.

Count Witte supports the demand for amnesty of political prisoners.

May 15.—The text of the proposed address in reply to the Czar's speech from the throne is laid before the Douma by the Commission. It contains ten sweeping demands, involving general amnesty, abolition of the Imperial Council, the forced expropriation of land, and freedom of the press.

May 16.—A demand for laws to check the practises of Christian-Scientists is made in the House of Commons of the English Parliament.

May 17.—The final draft of the address in reply to the Czar's speech from the throne is accepted by the Douma. This draft is practically identical with the one submitted on the 15th.

Domestic.

May 11.—The General Paper Company withdraws its answers to the Government suit at St. Paul,

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Address _____

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Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Dept. N. 16, Battle Creek, Mich.

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If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay $10.00 for it.

This book is valuable because it shows you how to be well and strong without taking drugs or medicines. All it costs you, however, is the price of a stamp—we send it absolutely free.

If the attainment or retention of your own good health—and the good health of those dear to you—is worth a postal, send us one to-day (or use above coupon) and we will forward the book promptly.

You do not obligate yourself in any way by answering this advertisement. You are neither required to buy anything nor to promise anything. All we ask is that you read the book carefully.

It tells how you can live, in your own home, without disturbing your daily routine in any way, a sane, healthful life—the life that has restored thousands to health at the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

It is now recognized that nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by improper diet.

You eat disease; and you eat health. It is all in the choice of Foods. "The Battle Creek Idea" will tell you how to choose right, so as to get and keep good health.

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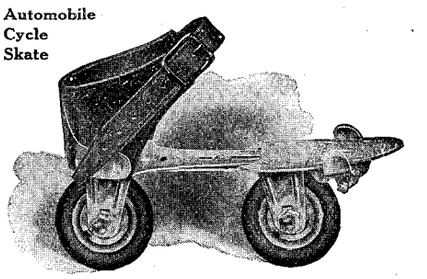

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and consents to the entry of a decree against it. The decree will take effect June 16.

May 12.—Senators Tillman and Bailey attack the President for supporting the Allison amendments of the Railway-rate bill, and Senators Lodge and Carter defend his action. President Roosevelt takes exception to a statement of Senator Tillman which he declares an "unqualified falsehood."

Assistant Secretary of State Peirce is given a hearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in which he defends his accusations of Robert M. McWade, Consul to Canton, China.

May 13.—J. J. Hill announces his plans for a Canadian transcontinental railroad to parallel the two Canadian lines.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, second greatest prince in all India, arrives at New York on the steamer *Celtic*.

Senator Tillman renews his attack upon the President in a published statement prepared by ex-Senator Chandler, telling of his connection with the Rate-bill conferences.

The estimated loss in the San Francisco disaster sustained by fire-insurance companies registered in New York is reported through the State Insurance Department to exceed $113,000,000.

May 14.—Carl Schurz, editor, soldier, author, and statesman, dies in New York.

President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Moody issue statements denying the charges made by Senator Tillman and ex-Senator Chandler regarding the negotiations over the Railway-rate bill.

May 15.—The Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey receives the verdict of the ecclesiastical court of the Protestant Episcopal Church, declaring him guilty of heresy, and recommending suspension.

The President indorses the attitude of Secretary Taft in the matter of purchasing supplies for the Panama Canal in the cheapest market, whether at home or abroad.

May 16.—The House passes the bill authorizing the construction of the biggest battle-ship in the world.

Twenty-six medals and $10,500 are awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at Pittsburg.

The Standard Oil Company replies to President Roosevelt's special message recently sent to Congress and the report of Commissioner Garfield on the condition of the country's oil industry, which accompanied it. The reply denies the charge that it has benefited by secret rates from the transportation of its products.

May 17.—The majority report of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, favoring the construction of a sea-level canal on the Isthmus, is presented by Senator Kittredge.

The Sub-Treasury at San Francisco is protected from robbery only by the prompt action of the United States infantrymen.

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With its charm of idling luxury.

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With its famed hot-mud springs.

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Famous for its golf links and its salmon fishing.

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With its great stretches of sandy beach.

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With its famous sparkling Shasta water.

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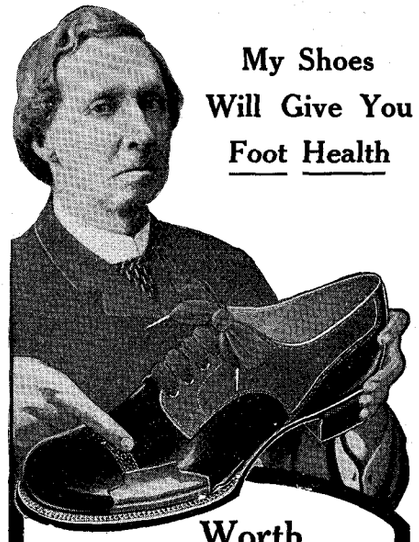

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The patented Cushion Sole *shapes itself at once* to the foot.

It clings snugly yet unnoticeably to the sole, preventing the ordinary back and forward *slip* which causes blisters, corns, *footburn*—and hosiery wear.

This resilient, velvety cushion absorbs all jar, conforms to every changing pressure and **never mats or hardens**

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Climates wear out. Smokes, Sprays, or any single medicine relieve only temporarily. Our **CONSTITUTIONAL** treatment, founded 1883, is for permanently eliminating the **CAUSE** of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that the old symptoms or attacks will not return. Write for **BOOK 25 A**, containing reports of many illustrative cases to prove this. Mailed **FREE**. **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

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A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

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The novel is notable for its sincerity, its beautiful descriptions of nature, its satisfying conversations, and its splendid characterizations, as well as for its strong, original plot."

Its Heart Grip

"A story to grip the heart."—*Washington Evening Star.*

"No other book of the year can take a more intense hold upon the interest and sympathies of the reader."—*Pittsburg Times.*

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The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"L. G.," Winona, Minn.—"In the body of a business letter should a date be written Jan. 1, 1906, or Jan. 1st, 1906? If either form is permissible, which is preferable?"

In commercial practise either form is correct.

"W. E. K.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"(1) Is the word 'minutes' in the sentence 'Let me have a few minutes' sleep' in the possessive case or otherwise, and therefore the use or omission of the apostrophe? (2) Will you also define *atavar?*"

(1) "Minutes" is in the possessive case and should therefore be written with the apostrophe (minutes') as is "The day's work," "A month's vacation," etc. (2) The correct spelling is *avatar*, and the definition is as follows: "In Hindu mythology a descent, as of the deity, into incarnate existence, or of the soul, into cosmic life; incarnation; manifestation; as, 'The Ramayana is a history of the *avatar* or incarnation of Vishnu.'"

"F. C.," Washington, D. C.—"In referring to the amount of insurance carried upon a particular piece of property, it is usual among insurance underwriters to speak of such amount as *covering upon* the property. Is this expression correct English?"

The expression is insurance cant, and is correct in that it and similar business terms and phrases are coined to meet technical requirements imperfectly met by classic English.

"P. S. S.," Bloomington, Ill.—"(1) Does good American usage sanction the pronunciation of such words as 'news,' 'Tuesday,' 'student,' 'Dewey,' using the 'u' sound instead of the 'i u'? (2) Do we 'feed corn to the pigs,' or 'feed the pigs with corn'? (3) Is there any good authority for pronouncing *evil* e'vil instead of e'vl, and *righteous* rite'i-ous instead of ri'chus?"

(1) A great many Americans pronounce the "*u*" in the words you mention as if it had the sound of "u" in rule. Indeed, the general tendency seems to be in that direction. The sound, however, is offensive to cultured persons in this country as well as in England. (2) We do both, and say both. (3) There is no authority for e'vil; the correct pronunciation is e'vl; but some authorities prefer right'yus or ri'tyus. The Standard Dictionary, however, prefers ri'chus.

"A. B. P.," Santa Rosa, Cal.—"Which is preferable, 'Who would you like to be' or 'Whom would you like to be'?"

The verb "to be" is never followed by the objective case; hence, "Whom would you like to be" is incorrect. The rendering "To be *who* would you like yourself?" is an illustrative inversion.

WHAT THEY READ

In an Orange, New Jersey, car the other morning our reporter counted thirty-five people who were reading. Here is a list of what they read:

Newspapers	11	The Independent	2
Literary Digest	3	"Elementary Astronomy"	1
Judge	1	Collier's	1
Ladies' Home Journal	1	Bryant's "Iliad"	1
Outlook	2	Tom Watson's Magazine	1
Motor Age	1	"History of Japan"	1
The Poetry of Life	1	Christian Advocate	1
"Rubaiyat"	1	"The House of Mirth"	1
Electrical Engineering	1	Scientific American	2
The Craftsman	1	"Die Journalistin"	1

It may be interesting to note that twenty of the thirty-five read through spectacles, while of the sixteen passengers who did not read only two wore spectacles.—*Newark (N. J.) News.*

A Lady's Complexion

can be made soft, smooth, and free from pimples, by the daily use of charcoal. It absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation. This causes a rapid clearing of the complexion.

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

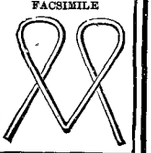
are composed of pure Charcoal.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

SEE THAT CLIP?

FACSIMILE



THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City.

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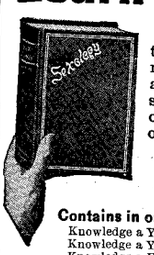

Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
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Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
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Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
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Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

TARTARLITHINE

A Lawyer in Chicago writes: "I have had very aggravating attacks of Rheumatism and **Tartarlithine** is the only remedy I can find that does not seriously interfere with my indigestion."

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Free Sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

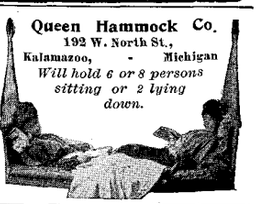
McKESSON & ROBBINS
Dept. K, 95 Fulton St., New York
Sole Agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

The Most Comfortable Hammock Ever Made.

Very ornamental inside or outside the home. Finest construction. Always hangs level. Canvas or denim casings; hair or cotton filled cushions. Booklet free.

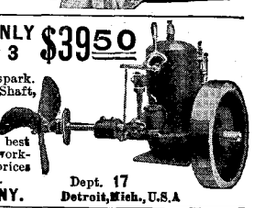
Queen Hammock Co.
192 W. North St.,
Kalamazoo, - Michigan

Will hold 6 or 8 persons sitting or 2 lying down.



2 H. P. ENGINE ONLY develops nearly 3 $39.50

Reversible engine. Jump spark. Perfect lubrication. Crank Shaft, **drop forged steel.** Connecting rod, **bronze.** Pistons **ground** to fit. All bearings either bronze or best babbitt. **Best material** and workmanship throughout. Get prices on 1½ 4 and 7 H. P. Engines.



GRAY MOTOR COMPANY. Dept. 17 Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA

QUICKLY CONQUERED BY USING

DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

Write for a trial box—we send it **without cost.** If you suffer from headache or neuralgia, Megrimine is a necessity—the most reliable remedy on the market. Cures any headache in thirty minutes. After one trial you will never be without it. Twenty years of success places Megrimine at the head of all remedies for painful nervous troubles. For sale by all druggists, or address

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 305 Main Street, South Bend, Ind.

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Talks on Outdoor Advertising

What Is Sauce for the Goose Is Not Always Sauce for the Gander

YOUR business and that of yourneighbor, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, must each be handled on its own individual merits.

Due consideration must be given by each of you to what has gone *before* in your own particular business—if there is to be any certainty as to what will happen *afterwards*.

You cannot attain business success by merely following the lead of others without regard to the particular needs of your particular business.

It's a hazardous game to play "Follow-the-Leader" unless you are sure *that* leader knows where he is going and why he is going there.

In advertising in general, and Poster and Street Car Advertising in particular, this "Follow-the-Leader" game has cost the man who pays the bills thousands upon thousands of dollars.

* * *

If a certain successful advertiser pursues a certain course at a certain time, it is taken for granted by many other advertisers that by following the same course the same success will be attained.

As a result the unthinking "Follower" finds after "it is all over" that he has been losing money instead of making it and has been storing goods instead of selling them.

Take for illustration the "Spotless Town" series advertising Sapolio.

This series has perhaps caused more talk and received more favorable comment by press and public than any similar advertising ever placed.

The strength and attractiveness of the whole, and the delightful swing to the jingles which formed the text of these cards at once caught the popular fancy, and immediately jingles became an advertising fad without regard to their appropriateness or advertising value.

Those who adopted the jingle fad never knew—never thought—until the time came to pay the bills and balance the ledger, that the "Spotless Town" rhymes might *not* have been intended primarily to SELL GOODS.

It did not occur to these adapters that the "Spotless Town" series might have been designed and placed with the sole idea of keeping interest alive in the minds of those who had ALREADY been convinced of the superiority of Sapolio by copy possessing the strongest kind of selling force which had been used YEARS BEFORE.

So you see, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, that "Spotless Town" *might not have been intended* to create new trade by implanting conviction, but on the contrary might have been designed solely to keep the public reminded that Sapolio had already been used and found good—to keep alive conviction already implanted.

There is no question that it accomplished the purpose for which the series was designed.

It is freely acknowledged that an article so well known and universally used as Sapolio could perhaps afford to spend money in the attempt to merely keep the public from forgetting the name—though even Sapolio might add to the value of that advertising by, at the same time, trying to convert new trade.

But, while Sapolio could afford to indulge themselves in advertising jingles to keep alive a trade, the new advertiser needs copy that will sell goods, for until his advertising does sell goods, he has no trade to keep alive.

* * *

The Sapolio people themselves acknowledge by their own advertising, that "Spotless Town" methods will not profitably market a new article.

In proof of which, note the methods of the same company to introduce a new, but similar, product—Hand Sapolio.

No jingle to this copy—nothing "cute" about it—nothing to create an advertising fad.

Just direct, clear, strong, straight-from-the-shoulder statement of facts and nothing else.

The whole Hand Sapolio campaign was based on logical reasoning, simply and tersely presented, to convince the buying public of the merits of the new toilet soap.

The Hand Sapolio advertising is as convincing and filled with concentrated salesmanship as "Spotless Town" is "catchy" and "artistic."

Hundreds of new or inexperienced advertisers charmed by the jingles of "Spotless Town" surfeited the public with nonsensical, unconvincing and profit-destroying rhymes.

But the Sapolio people *themselves* when *they* wanted to *introduce* a *new* product (not merely *sustain* an established trade) forsook and did not consider their Jingle Department but concentrated their efforts upon implanting conviction through simple reasoning and cold logic, tersely put.

So you see, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, what is sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander.

Methods which might mean business *success* for a competitor might—and probably would—mean business *suicide* for you.

Your own interests, your prosperity, your success depends upon your having your Poster and Street Car Advertising planned, written and designed exclusively for you, to suit your own special needs, and the peculiar requirements of your own business.

It's expensive and unnecessary to advertise by guess or play "Follow-the-Leader," in planning your advertising campaign.

It's equally expensive and unnecessary to have your Poster or Street Car Cards prepared by color printers who by training and experience are totally unqualified to understand your special requirements from a salesmanship standpoint or to intelligently meet these requirements if they did understand them.

Yet, notwithstanding this, 99 per cent of **all** posters and car cards in use today have been prepared as to idea, text and design by color printers—and in consequence are "artistic" instead of convincing. For the color printer by education and practice is an art worker, not a business man.

The modern advertising agency trained in selling goods by the proper use of printers' ink is the logical place to look for Poster and Street Car copy which will in a given time move the greatest amount of merchandise at a given cost.

Lord & Thomas, however, is the only agency, company, or individual in America equipped to prepare poster and street car advertisements primarily designed to implant conviction and clear the merchandise from the shelves of their customers.

* * *

Lord & Thomas alone have had the foresight and the nerve required to spend over $30,000 in establishing a Special Outdoor Advertising Department equipped to give the same efficient service on Bill Board and Street Car copy that is given to their customers using newspaper and magazine space.

The copy force in this department are specially trained men, qualified by education and experience to intelligently analyze advertising propositions and prepare posters and car cards which will market the greatest amount of goods at the least expense.

This special organization, while entirely separate and distinct from Lord & Thomas' newspaper and magazine force, is in a position to draw at will upon the 30 years' experience of the company as a whole in correctly judging your needs and in deciding how most economically to market your product on the boards or in the cars.

The services of these specially trained men in this, the only specialized Outdoor Advertising Department in America—are yours without charge, if you want them.

It will cost you no more to have your Posters and Car Cards prepared by Lord & Thomas' trained poster copy men than it does now to have them prepared by color printers who are artists and not salesmen.

Space on billboards or in street cars will cost you the same no matter from whom you buy it—whether from Lord & Thomas, or direct, or through any other authorized agency.

The posting systems bear the expense of this service—not you. Because they recognize that in proportion as you succeed through Bill Board and Street Car Advertising, to just that extent will it mean success for them.

Therefore, if Lord & Thomas look after your bill posting and street car work your space will cost you basically no more, and no less than it does at present, but this space will be immeasurably increased in value and productiveness by being filled with sales-producing copy.

If you are interested in Outdoor Advertising, or contemplate Outdoor work, or if you wish your Billboard and Street Car space to bring you BETTER RETURNS, write us for our Book on Outdoor Advertising—which fully covers in detail every phase of this form of publicity. We are also about to issue a series of small books (cloth bound) covering advertising—newspaper, magazine and outdoor, in all its phases.

The value of the information and data this series contains cannot be measured by the price they were intended to sell at—$4.00—but we will gladly send them free to any interested advertiser.

LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America

Annual Volume Placed for Clients Approaching $4,000,000.00

CHICAGO NEW YORK

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Segar Truths

The Same Fine Smoke

YOUR location makes no difference. The "mail-order" business has been thrust upon us, by success. Our regular customers, when traveling—and those who have tasted the delights of New York, write us from all points to get the "same," the "segar **worth smoking,**" etc. That is why we respond with the following offer:

We select **"La Magnita"** because it is the popular favorite. (See illustration.) This segar is pure Havana—all Havana, and made to perfection. Mild, fragrant—once smoked, always in demand. A segar to enjoy, or to give a friend with confidence.

CONCHAS ESPECIAL
(Actual Size)

WE MAKE THIS INTERESTING OFFER

Upon receipt of price we will deliver, all charges prepaid

The Perfect Havana — **La Magnita** — The Perfect Havana

Conchas Especial Size (as shown here) per box of 50, $3.50; per box of 100, $7.00. Club house size box of 50, $5.50; per 100, $11.00. Remit by money order, check or draft on New York. If segars are not exactly as represented return same and we will refund money.

For references we refer you to your own bank.

Get interested—it will be to your advantage. Send your name and address by postal and we will mail you FREE, our fine booklet on "The Art of Making Segar Band Plates"; as well as our illustrated Mail Order Catalogue, containing prices and sizes of other popular brands.

NOTE: Every Waldorf-Astoria segar has a band of real gold leaf; and with each box of segars we send FREE, a beautiful centre-piece, and set of segar bands.

Make life happier by smoking really fine segars. There's a difference.

Upon request we will be glad to furnish you with name and address of any retailer in your locality selling our well known brands of segars.

The Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co.

Manufacturers, Importers, and Distributors of "The Best Segars"

Dept. D. **1 West 42d Street** **New York**

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